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Column One
BY
David Courtney

IT was in Baghdad that Haroun el-Rashid ruled: a fair, chivalrous day in the history of the Arabs; and there were other days like that, from Granada to Damascus. They are a distinctive people with a distinctive background. Byzantine and Ottoman imperialism did them no good and the rivalries of European Powers in the years of Turkish decline and after the liberation of the Arab peoples following the first World War, were not much better in their effect. But they are still a distinctive people with a distinctive background, and those who look down their noses at them because their standards and habits are not those of an American, a Frenchman, a Pole or an Israeli, are themselves lacking a sense of cultivated values.

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WHAT is it, then, that persuades an Arab Government with pretensions to civilized conduct to act, as the Government of Iraq has done, in the manner of some reckless chieftain of the Middle Ages astride a lonely highway along which travellers rode at their peril? For nearly six weeks, three harmless persons whose only sin was that they carried an Israel passport and were Israel citizens, and who had been compelled by circumstances outside their influencing but common to air travel to put themselves upon the hospitality of the Government of Iraq, have been held in captivity by that Government. It would seem to be an act of almost childish malice. Political hostility is one thing. The profitable banditry of the savage chieftain astride his highway is another. Both, in their way, are comprehensible. A Government that humiliates itself and its people by a deed of petty meanness without profit, without even political significance, without any sense at all unless it is sense for a Government, like a nasty child, to be mean for the sheer sake of meanness, is quite incomprehensible.

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THERE was trouble for everyone when the aircraft, unable to continue its course to Teheran, landed in Baghdad. The Chief Pilot of the ship tells in his report of the ill-mannered behaviour of the Iraqi authorities from the Minister of Communications down. Even the British crew, when at last released, had their footsteps dogged by plain-clothes policemen all day long; their telephone calls were tapped; and "there was no guarantee that any signals originating with us would reach the outside world." One has heard of this kind of thing in certain totalitarian countries. Indeed, for one of the Israel passengers, what was happening was horribly familiar. Mrs. Barnes, who had been on her way to join her husband in Persia, during the last World War was dragged off from her home to a concentration camp in Holland and spent the last eighteen months of the war in Bergen-Belsen. The Iraqi captivity, in the physical sense, is kinder than the Nazi captivity was; but what goes on in the mind of a former inmate of Belsen who finds herself, once again, and for precisely the same reason, being a Jewess, arbitrarily shut up and away among a hostile people?

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THE Chief Pilot's report records his "very great admiration for the brave conduct shown by one of the passengers, Mrs. Barnes, throughout the proceedings at Baghdad airport." We can guess at what it was that called for "brave conduct."

●

THE Iraqi Government has shamed the Arab people and their tradition. If it has any sense and any respect for the good name of the Arab it will admit its fault and let the three Israelis go without any more idle talk of "hostages." There is enough in all conscience to cause bad blood between Arab and Jew, and most of it, as in this instance, whilst engaging both peoples, derives from the malicious stupidity of rulers. Let there be political hostility if that is the way the Arab Governments want it, but let there be also an attempt at civilized practices.

Jerusalem, February 11.

MYERSON FOR SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Thursday (Reuter). — Mrs. Golda Myerson, Israel Minister of Labour, is to arrive in Stockholm on a two-day visit by air from Lydda on Monday, the Israel Legation said today.

The Minister has been invited by the Swedish-Israel Society.

She will leave the Swedish capital on February 17 for a ten-day visit to Britain.

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French Craft Slow Vietminh Advance On Laos Capital

SAIGON, Thursday (Reuter).—French aircraft have taken heavy toll of the Vietminh "Iron Division" north of Luang Prabang, in 24 hours' continuous strafing, the French High Command announced tonight.

But the rebels' slow advance went on. They are now reported within 52 kilometres of the Laotian Royal Capital.

French troops evacuated Borikhane, 210 kms. South-east of Luang Prabang near the Siamese border. They also lost two other small posts, one North-east of Pakse, and another in the South Annam plateau South-east of Koktum, which the French evacuated two days ago.

M. Rene Pleven, French Defence Minister, today gave the newly created Vietnamese Navy its first sea-going units — three 300-ton American-built minesweepers transferred from the French Navy in the interests of cooperation.

They will hunt arms smugglers along the Indo-China coast jointly with French Naval units.

Luang Prabang is heavily defended, but an Army public relations officer said here today that the French believed the rebels may now have decided to attack. He added that this was not yet confirmed. So far, only light skirmishes have been reported from the approaches.

South Korean Troops Mooted for Indo-China

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — General John Hull, U.N. Commander in Korea, said today that there would be "certain advantages" if South Korean troops were sent to help in the war against Vietminh in Indo-China.

General Hull, who arrived here today for consultations at Defence headquarters, made the statement after a call on President Eisenhower at the White House.

Reports have said that South Korean President Syngman Rhee had personally offered General Hull one, and possibly two, Korean divisions for the Indo-China war.

French Envoy to Spain Recalled in Crisis

PARIS, Thursday (UP). — France tonight recalled her Ambassador to Madrid, M. Jacques Meyrier, for consultations on the threatening crisis in Franco-Spanish relations over Morocco, the Quai d'Orsay has announced.

The Cabinet will consider M. Meyrier's report at a special meeting on Saturday, authoritative sources said.

Meanwhile, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs M. Maurice Schuman tonight accused General Francisco Franco of making "an inadmissible attack" on French policy in Morocco when the Spanish ruler received Spanish Zone chiefs in Madrid.

M. Schuman told the National Assembly Foreign Affairs Committee that Franco's remarks to the Moroccans two days ago followed up an anti-French propaganda campaign launched by Spanish authorities in Spanish Morocco.

Unity in Danger

The campaign, he said, had resulted in "a grave crisis which had endangered the unity of the Cherifian Empire and the sovereignty of His Majesty, the Sultan."

M. Schuman laid direct responsibility for the Tetuan manifestations of January 21 on Spanish Zone Governor General Garcia Valino. He said that France had acted within her rights in dethroning Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef last August, and Spain had no legal authority whatsoever in the matter.

France had acted under the treaty of 1912, which gives her responsibility to preserve order, maintain the Moroccan dynasty and ensure the personal security of the Sultan, he said.

Fascists Hail Mosley In London Rally

By GEORGE LICHTHEIM
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON, Thursday. — Sir Oswald Mosley, leader of Britain's pre-war Fascist movement, terminated a three-year silence last night when he appeared before several hundred political supporters at the Wilmot Street school, Bethnal Green Road, to deliver a tempestuous speech lasting an hour.

He was wildly cheered, and the Fascist salute was given by members of his Unions Movement who had flocked to this East London district where Fascism has always been unusually active and has thrived on the presence of Jewish neighbourhoods with the resulting opportunities for racial demagogy.

It was Sir Oswald's first major political address since February 13, 1951, when he spoke at Kensington Town Hall amidst considerable heckling. Shortly afterwards, he left Britain, which he described as an "island prison", to settle in Eire.

His public appearance yesterday suggests a renewed effort to infuse some life into British Fascism. Most of his speech was along safely nationalist and anti-Communist lines and avoided racial subjects.

ATOM PLANT FOR BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, Thursday (Reuter). — Work on Belgium's first Atom station is to begin in April, Foreign Minister Paul Van Zeeland told the Lower House here today.

The station, with an ultra-modern reactor equal to the biggest British reactor at Harwell, will cover 150 hectares at Mol, north-east Belgium, the Minister added.

French Parliamentarians Ask Moroccan 'New Deal'

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — A French Parliamentary delegation today called on the Government to give Morocco a "new deal."

Conservative Deputy Roland de Moustier, acting as spokesman for the delegation which recently visited Morocco, said today that oppression and police methods were daily widening the gulf between Frenchmen and Moroccans.

"Doubtless in the villages there is more calm and indifference, but in the large towns a part of the population, including the proletariat, remains strongly attached to the former Sultan, deposed last year, and the Istiklal nationalist movement, de Moustier told the National Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee.

Bus Strike Set For Tuesday Said To Be Illegal

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The strike scheduled for Tuesday by the bus cooperatives is illegal, since it threatens a service vital to the community, Mr. Haim Razily, Director General of the Ministry of Communications stated yesterday.

He cited a recent judgment on the Eshed strike following the death of Mr. Y. Segal last February, and also the sentence published yesterday which was passed on a taxi driver who refused, without good cause, to take passengers.

The Ministry has instructed the Attorney General to take the necessary legal steps, Mr. Razily said. The railway management has also been requested to make arrangements to cope with additional passengers should the strike take place.

The cooperatives have threatened to strike between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m. on Tuesday, if their demand for a 22% fare increase is not approved by Monday.

Mr. S. Goren, of the Cooperative Centre, appointed by the Histadrut to try to mediate between the bus cooperatives and the Government, met the bus representatives in Tel Aviv yesterday and advised them not to carry out their strike threat. He also advised them to accept the offer of Communications Minister J. Saphir to establish a special committee.

Mr. Goren said last night that with four days still to go before the strike threat takes effect, he hoped to be able to settle the matter peacefully.

In advertisements appearing in many papers today, the cooperatives declare that no enterprise in the country works as efficiently and economically under maximum strain as they.

Regarding reports of inflated salaries paid to cooperative members, it is pointed out that each member received only IL.209 a month. A note is made that social benefits, holiday bonuses, uniform and convalescence allowances are not included in this salary, nor are they included in the calculations for other firms.

(According to figures released by the Ministry of Communications this week, each member-driver receives IL.360 a month plus IL.119.600 in social benefits).

Second US Grant Of $13m. Covers Third Quarter

WASHINGTON, Thursday (UP). — American officials have decided upon a second allocation of economic aid to Israel for the 1953-54 fiscal year which ends on June 30, it was learned today.

The grant, it was understood, is for the third quarterly period covering January, February, and March, 1954, and continues aid to Israel at about the same level as during the first and second quarters.

The allocation for those two quarters, from July to December, 1953, totalled $26m.

It should be emphasized that the expected $13m. represents an unofficial estimate. No figure has been disclosed by the Government. There has been no announcement of a second allocation. However, matters are understood to have reached a point where the allocation has been settled and is ready, or almost ready, for announcement.

For all practical purposes, therefore, the allocation may be considered to have been made, informants said. They did not know whether it had been disclosed officially to the Israel Government.

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA) — The U.S. Foreign Operations Administration today authorized purchases by Israel of $105,000 worth of agricultural implements.

Eban, Hammarskjoeld Meeting Delayed

UNITED NATIONS, Thursday. — The scheduled meeting between Mr. Dag Hammarskjoeld, U.N. Secretary General and Israel Ambassador Abba Eban regarding Israel's request for a Conference with Jordan was postponed today until tomorrow.

Israel sources said that the postponement was due to Mr. Eban's inability to arrive in New York from Washington in time.

Mr. Hammarskjoeld's callers today included Awni Khalidy of Iraq and Rafik Asha of Syria.

In Washington, today, Jordan Ambassador to the U.S., Abdul M. Rifai conferred for 40 minutes today with Assistant Secretary of State for the Middle East, Mr. Henry Byroade, and told reporters that the meeting was one "of periodic exchanges of views" with the State Department.

Asked specifically what subjects had come up for discussion, the Ambassador replied, "We touched on matters that are of interest to my country." He declined to comment urther.

(INA, Reuter)

Arab Water Experts Visit Jordan River

The special Arab League committee of water experts which has been studying Mr. Eric Johnston's scheme for exploiting the waters of the Jordan and neighbouring rivers is to leave Cairo tomorrow on its way to Jordan, Syria and the Lebanon, ANA reports.

The committee will carry out on-the-spot investigations in these countries to determine the practical possibilities of implementing the exclusive Arab exploitation of the River Jordan.

BENNIKE RETURNS

General Vagn Bennike, U.N. Chief of Staff, returned yesterday afternoon from his two-day visit to Beirut where he was received by Lebanese Premier Abdullah Yaffi and Foreign Minister Alfred Naccache, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

The Lebanon was the last of the four Arab countries having Armistice Agreements with Israel which the General visited.

National Guard Fires At Israel Patrol

When an Israel patrol fired into the air to warn Jordanian shepherds to leave the Latrun no-man's-land yesterday, a large group of National Guardsmen invaded the area, took up positions and opened intense fire on the patrol, the Army spokesman announced.

The Israel unit was patrolling the Armistice Lines when it noticed the shepherds and their flocks at 9.30 a.m. The Armistice Agreement forbids Israelis or Jordanians to enter the area.

Israel delegates to the Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commission have demanded an immediate on-the-spot investigation, it was said.

3 Infiltrators Seized In West Negev

BEERSHEBA, Thursday. — Three infiltrators were caught by police in the Western Negev today and brought to jail here. A 13-year-old infiltrator was caught in the Western Negev yesterday.

Reuter reports from Amman that Jordan's M.A.C. delegate today alleged that yesterday an Israel patrol had fired on the National Guard across the demarcation line.

The incident is said to have taken place in Shukwika village in the Tulkarm sub-district, 20 miles north east of Tel Aviv.

A complaint was also lodged that an Israel plane had flown over a Jordanian police post in the Nablus district, 30 miles north of Jerusalem.

Secret Berlin Session Fails to Bring Accord

BERLIN, Thursday. — The Big Four Foreign Ministers met for more than four hours in secret session today, but apparently failed to reach any agreement that might lead to a Far East peace settlement.

Reliable sources said that the session had opened with a renewal by the Soviet Foreign Minister of his demand for a conference of the U.S.S.R., U.S., U.K., France and People's China to endeavour to reduce world tension. This was again rejected by the Western Ministers.

At the end of the meeting, they issued an uninformative three-line communique. The very fact that they did not announce any agreement or plans for a further secret session was taken as indication that they had made little or no progress.

The Communique read:

"The Four Ministers of Foreign Affairs today held a meeting in the Allied Control Authority building at 3 p.m.

"They continued discussion of Item One on their agenda. (The item dealing with Far East peace talks).

"The meeting ended at 7:15 p.m."

This was the second secret session this week, and the sixteenth meeting since the conference began.

Arms Shipments

The three Western Powers were again seeking Russian agreement to intervene with People's China to prevent arms shipments to Indo-China.

The also asked Russia again for a reply to their offer of limited peace conferences with the Chinese on Korea and Indo-China.

Mr. Dulles, Mr. Eden and M. Bidault held a private 45-minute meeting before joining Mr. Molotov for the joint session.

The four Ministers are to meet again in secret at 10.30 GMT.

They also asked Russia again tomorrow (12.30 p.m., Israel time) to continue discussions on whether they should meet People's China, it was announced tonight.

According to the programme, the Ministers were to discuss in open session tomorrow the third item on their agenda, an Austrian peace treaty. Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Figl has been invited to attend.

Today, Mr. Figl called on Mr. Molotov at the Soviet Embassy.

Also today, Mr. Dulles received West German Social Democrat opposition leader Erich Ollenhauer for a 30-minute meeting.

Austria to Appeal

Austria will appeal to the Soviet Union to reduce the 30-year oil concession which she had promised the Russians five years ago.

She will also ask for a big reduction of Russia's claim for $150m. over a six-year period as the price of 200 enterprises taken over by the Russians on the grounds that they were ex-enemy (German) assets. These include the oilfields.

The Austrian State treaty has been practically ready for signature for nearly five years — and the four Powers have discussed it at 260 meetings.

The West is not optimistic of results tomorrow, as Moscow's Notes last year had insisted that development of the Austrian question depended on progress on the German question, the second item on the Big Four agenda which has still not been disposed of.

Recent Communist propaganda has suggested that Mr. Molotov may seek more definite guarantees against a new German "anschluss" with Austria which Communist papers allege is being prepared by West German Chancellor Adenauer.

(Reuter, UP)

E. Germany Reaffirms Reparations Stand

BERLIN, Thursday (UP).—East German Foreign Minister Bois met Syrian envoy Farra today to discuss restitution payments for Israel and other matters, the Soviet Zone news agency ADN announced.

ADN said the Syrian envoy explained his Government's stand in the question of reparations for Israel. Bol. gave the East Zone Government's well-known point of view in the matter, ADN added.

The East Zone Government has repeatedly rejected the Israel Government's claims for restitution payments and has attacked West Germany's restitution pact with Israel.

The Syrian envoy and the Foreign Minister pointed out their Government's interest in strengthening trade ties with each other's countries, ADN said.

Jamali Sees Hussein On Syrian Affairs

Fadil Jamali, Iraqi Premier, arrived unexpectedly in Amman yesterday afternoon and presented a personal letter from King Feisal II to King Hussein. The letter is believed to be connected with Iraq's connections with other Arab countries, particularly with Syria. Relations between the two countries have deteriorated following the recent troubles in western Syria.

Meanwhile in Damascus, the Director General of the Syrian Foreign Ministry, in a report to Parliament on Wednesday night, said that relations between Syria and Iraq remain cold. He attacked Jamali's Arab Federal Union plan as a "pious hope."

The proposal had been unenthusiastically received by most member states of the Arab League and had even been criticized by various Iraqi parties, he stated.

(According to the English language, "Egyptian Gazette," there was great unrest in Baghdad over Jamali's scheme. Iraqi M.P.s charge that he submitted the plan to the League without obtaining the approval of Parliament).

ANA reports from Damascus that a number of detained lawyers were released from prison late on Wednesday night. They are the first group of those held during the recent disturbances whose release has been secured as a result of consultations going on for the past two weeks between President Shishakly, the President of Parliament, and other Syrian and Lebanese statesmen. More lawyers are expected to be released soon.

(Reuter, ANA)

CHURCHILL WON'T INVITE NAGIB

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). — Sir Winston Churchill today turned down a suggestion in the Commons that he should invite General Nagib to London.

Mr. Woodrow Wyatt (Labour) suggested this so that they could discuss the outstanding obstacles to an Anglo-Egyptian agreement of the future of the Suez Canal base.

Sir Winston replied, "I do not think your suggestion would be helpful."

NEGEV SYMPOSIUM IS POSTPONED

The private symposium on Negev development problems called by Mr. David Ben Gurion for yesterday and today has been postponed, *The Jerusalem Post* learns.

AFTER MIDNIGHT

A severe earthquake believed centred in Northwest China was recorded on California Institute of Technology seismographs last night. The shock was enough to cause great damage in populated areas. Its magnitude was 7.3 on a scale according to which the largest earthquake ever recorded was 8.5.

Socialist International To Confer on Berlin Talks

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter)—The Bureau of the Socialist International framed a draft agenda here today for a two-day conference of its European member parties opening in Brussels on February 27.

The principal topic will be the international situation viewed in the light of the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Berlin. European cooperation will also be discussed.

Countries represented at the meeting of the Bureau included Austria, Belgium, Britain, Canada, Denmark, France, Germany, Israel, The Netherlands, Norway and Sweden.

OEEC Urges Rise In Productivity

PARIS, Thursday (Reuter). — The Organization for European Economic Cooperation (OEEC) today urged its 18 member nations to increase productivity to meet their dollar requirements and raise their standard of living.

It warned that "major adjustments" in the balance of payments between the U.S. and Europe would be required. Adjustments would also be required in tariffs, import restrictions and foreign investments.

Throughout its fifth annual report, the OEEC said that Europe must develop its output in terms of quantity and competitiveness. The report contended that, in the absence of specific policies to foster production, European output as a whole would rise only slightly.

Any significant increase in Western Europe's internal demand, or in overseas demand for European exports, was unlikely, the report continued.

In the short run, greater European expansion would adversely affect the balance of trade by increasing imports, particularly to replenish stocks and by directing some exports to the home market. But this would be partly offset by a greater overseas demand for European goods.

Eisenhower Honours Everest Conquerors

WASHINGTON, Thursday (Reuter). — President Eisenhower today presented a medal to the British Everest Expedition and told its leader, Sir John Hunt, that their ascent had "excited the admiration of the entire world."

Sir John and Sir Edmund Hillary, who, with the Sherpa Tensing, reached the summit of everest last year received the National Geographic Society's Hubbard Medal.

Given only 14 times in the past to such individuals as Col. Lindbergh for his pioneer Transatlantic solo flight, and to famous Polar explorers, the inscription on the medal reads, "Awarded to the British Everest Expedition for extraordinary courage and skill and outstanding service to geography in the triumphant conquest of earth's highest mountain on May 29, 1953."

T.A. RADIO CHIEF CITED FOR MERIT

WASHINGTON, Thursday (INA) — Mr. Zvi Gladstein, chief of the Tel Aviv Radio, Telegraph and Telephone Department, yesterday was awarded a certificate of merit by the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission on completion of his programme of study and observation here.

Mr. Gladstein, who has been here for three months under Point Four auspices, is to return to Israel shortly.

Last year Mr. Ya'acov Peled, of the Jerusalem Post Office, received a similar citation.

UK-Persia Oil Talks With Lloyd

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter).—Persia's Charge d'Affaires in London, Mr. Khosrow Afshar, today discussed latest developments in the Anglo-Persian oil dispute with Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, Minister of State, and the British Ambassador-Designate to Teheran, Sir Roger Stevens.

They met at a luncheon given by Mr. Afshar to Sir Roger who is due to leave London next week to take up his post.

Meanwhile, 20 technicians of eight major oil companies, including five American firms and Anglo-Iranian, today began a fact-finding tour of the giant refinery at Abadan and the South Persian oilfields.

After a one-week tour, they will report back to their companies' representatives holding private meetings here on the setting up of an international consortium to market Persian oil.

US Zionists Condemn Orthodox Protest

NEW YORK, Thursday. (UP).—The American Zionist Council today said that it "deplores and condemns" the demonstrations in front of the Israel Consulate here on Tuesday by supporters of the U.S. National Committee for the Repeal of Women's Conscription in Israel.

The Council issued a statement which read: "These breaches of public order have been instigated by a tiny minority of irresponsible individuals who distort religious sentiment for questionable political purposes.

"The Council believes that public demonstrations in the streets of New York on matters which touch on the internal security of Israel are out of place and offensive to all American Jews."

A defence of the National Service for Women Act in Israel was made tonight by Dr. Leo Kohn, political adviser to the Israel Foreign Ministry and Professor of International Relations at the Hebrew University. He was giving the inaugural lecture of the third annual Israel Institute Forum, here.

Revaluation Clause For Government Loans

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Otsar Lataasiya Ltd., a Bank Leumi subsidiary, has been notified of the decision of the Ministry of Finance to link loans from Government funds to a revaluation clause. No exact directives have been issued, but the Ministry has ordered that no new loans be granted from Government funds for the time being, the company has stated.

Similar instructions have been issued to other institutions administering the granting of loans from Government funds.

MONTOR LEAVES

Mr. Henry Montor, Vice-President of the American Financial and Development Corporation for Israel, was due to leave from Lydda Airport for London late last night. He is to visit European countries in connection with the Bond Drive.

NNSC Refuses To Check U.N. Charge

SEOUL, Thursday (Reuter). — The Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Korea has rejected a request to send inspection teams to investigate alleged violations of the Armistice Agreement, the U.N. Command announced here today.

The Command made the request on Tuesday after charging that the Communists had brought aircraft reinforcements into North Korea and shipped material through unauthorized ports.

MANOEUVRES IN TURKEY

ANKARA, Thursday (Reuter)—Atomic weapons were used theoretically to support Turkish and American troops in a joint exercise in Southeast Turkey which ended today, the Turkish Defence Ministry announced.

The exercise "Turkish Sky" finished with a bayonet attack by Turkish troops and American Marines landed from ships of the American Sixth Fleet.

Water in Negev Dam Disappears

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The one million cubic metre reservoir at Kfar Yeroham in the Negev is now completely dry owing to seepage. Earlier in the rainy season, the dam was reported to contain about 400,000 cubic metres of water.

A British firm, the English Cementation Company, which is now carrying out work on the Mishmar Ayalon dam, will shortly start filling in the cracks in the Tel Yeroham dam bedding to prepare it for next season's rains.

The dam is being constructed by the Israel Water Authority, which is financed jointly by the Government (53%), the Jewish Agency (24%), and the Jewish National Fund (24%). It is 110 metres long, 17 metres high, three metres wide at the top and nine metres at the base. When completed, it is expected to cost about IL.400,000.

Mr. Abraham De Leeuw, the Water Authority's Chief Engineer, told *The Jerusalem Post* last night that the seepage had been foreseen and that talk about a technical blunder in the project's implementation is uninformed gossip.

The Israel Water Authority may begin work this spring on a giant 30-million cubic metre reservoir near Haserim, about 20 kilometres east of Beersheba. The project will be undertaken after three years of experimentation at the proposed dam site, if the budget becomes available.

The Haserim project differs from that of Yeroham in that the former is part of a regional plan and the terminal of the projected pipe-line. The Yeroham dam is a local project.

The Israel Water Plan, which is being carried out piecemeal by the Israel Water Authority, is expected to be completed within 25 years.

Gov't to Give Cheap Water to Nazareth

By Mohammed Khalil Saleh
Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH, Thursday.— "The Government will take steps to provide sufficient cheap water for the town's reservoir, with or without the town's help," as water sources available now are outside Municipal jurisdiction, Mr. Israel Rokach, Minister of Interior, said here today.

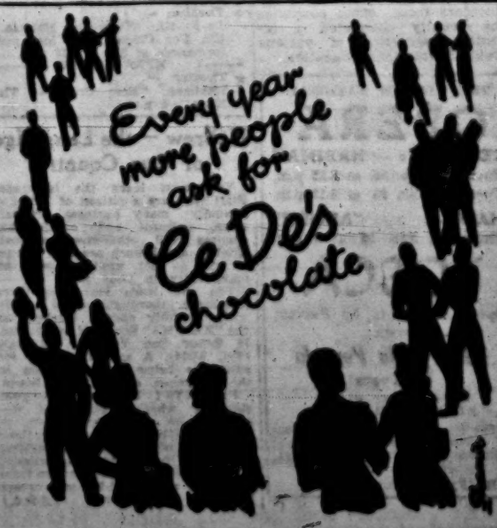
The Minister, who was paying his third official visit to this town, which he described as a special integral part of Israel, conveyed the Prime Minister's good wishes to the Town Councillors and residents.

The Government is greatly concerned with solving the chronic water shortage which has existed since 1948, and in securing enough water for the town population, Mr. Rokach stated. Mr. Bruce McDaniel, head of the U.S. Operations Mission in Israel, had also displayed a special interest in this problem.

The Municipal Council has demanded increased Government help for the internal water scheme pending the settlement of the major system, and further loans for building classrooms for school children. Mr. Rokach promised Government aid in solving all the town's social problems.

The Minister summed up the town's problems as: electing a new Council between April 6 and 14, the water supply system, and the question of persons crossing the border illegally. These persons will be dealt with humanely, he said. He concluded by asking the population to cooperate in solving these matters.

Mr. Rokach was received by representatives of all religious groups in the town, and later visited the water sources near Zippori.



Social & Personal

Senator Angel Faivovich, one of the two Jewish members of Chile's Senate, arrived yesterday by K.L.M. for a short visit as guest of the Foreign Ministry. A member of the Radical Party, Sr. Faivovich is Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

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A reception was held by the Hadassah Council in Israel and the Hadassah Club for Overseas Visitors in Jerusalem on Wednesday for Mrs. Jeannette Leibel Louria, wife of Mr. Arthur Louria, Assistant Director-General of the Foreign Office, who, before coming to Israel, was the Executive Director of Hadassah for 18 years.

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Mr. F. Trouw, of the Economic Department of K.L.M., left yesterday by T.W.A. for Turkey after a short trip on business.

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Mrs. Hannah Siedner, of Jerusalem, left yesterday by TWA for Paris and London on a business trip.

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The Israel Touring Club, Talbieh, Jerusalem, will be closed tomorrow night as a party for the Aero Club of Israel, Jerusalem branch, is to be held.

PARIS MAYOR GOES HOME

The Mayor and many well-known Jerusalem figures wished a warm "au revoir" to M. Frédéric Dupont, the Mayor of Paris, on the eve of his departure after a short visit to the Capital and the Old City. The French Consul General and Madame de la Sablière, the U.S. Consul General and Mrs. Tyler also bade him good-bye at a reception held in the Touring Club by Mayor I. Kariv and the City Councillors.

Among the guests were Chief Rabbi Herzog, Supreme Court Judges and members of the French religious orders.

Both M. Dupont and the Mayor of Jerusalem quoted the Prophets in their salutations to the sister-Capital, conveying their hope of peace and goodwill.

M. Dupont declared that in no other place had he found such devotion to humanitarian works. Earlier, he had toured the Alliance schools in Jerusalem, being especially touched by the school for deaf mutes. He also drove out to Neve Ilan, the Corridor kibbuts founded by French ex-Maquis, and paid calls on the French convents in Jerusalem. M. Dupont left by air last night.

BOY DROWNS IN WADI MUSRARA

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Five-year-old Ya'acov Mizrahi drowned in Wadi Musrara this afternoon.

The boy was picking flowers on the banks of the *wadi* together with four playmates, when he lost his footing and slipped into the water. The *wadi*, turbulent as a result of the recent rains, carried him away as he cried "Imale" (Mummy), according to his playmates. Passers-by, police and members of the fire brigade searched for the child along the *wadi*, but failed to find him.

Police patrols have been stationed near the Yarkon bridges, as the body may be carried down to the river.

CHAPLIN FAMILY BECOME BRITISH

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter)—Mrs. Charles Chaplin, formerly Oona O'Neill, has renounced her American citizenship in sympathy with her husband's decision never to return to the U.S.

The British comedian and his fourth wife disclosed this here last night after arriving by air from Switzerland where they now live, and settling in at London's luxury Savoy Hotel.

Charlie Chaplin had always refused to give up his British nationality though he lived in the U.S. for 40 years. Asked about their five children, whose ages range from five months to nine years, he said last night, "They will all be British."

ATTENDING CONVENTION

Mrs. Helene Barth, Director of the Section for Special Education in the Ministry of Education, is among a world-wide group of educators invited to attend the 80th annual national convention of the American Association of School Administrators beginning in Atlantic City tomorrow.

Mrs. Barth is one of some 200 educators from other countries who recently completed a six-month observation of various levels of American education.

THE HEBREW NATIONAL

OPERA

TEL AVIV: HABIMAH
Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 8.15 p.m.
Tuesday, Feb. 23, at 8.15 p.m.

HAIFA "ARMON"
Thursday, Feb 25, at 9 p.m.

TOSCA

Opera in 3 acts by Puccini with

Edith Dalla Pezgola
(as Tosca)

Guest Singer of the STAATSOPER, Vienna.

Tickets: TEL AVIV: Habimah, 67 Allenby; Kastel, 48 Allenby; "Reppco," 93 Dizengoff and at the Habimah Box Office.
HAIFA: Gindberg's Office

J'lem Asks Gov't For IL.100,000 Loan

The Jerusalem Municipality has asked the Ministry of Interior for a IL.100,000 loan to complete payment of January salaries, and there are good prospects of this sum being obtained today, the deadline fixed by the municipal staff for settlement of the pay-roll. The District Representative intimated that there was no fear of another failure to meet the municipal workers' claims.

Mr. E. Eliachar, the Deputy Mayor now entrusted with all financial matters, told *The Jerusalem Post* that despite efforts to increase income, which have succeeded in more than doubling rates collected, the Treasury was unable to maintain the administration while expending on water, electricity, and other services.

The monthly pay-roll is above IL.170,000, and only half the employees have received their January wages. Mr. Eliachar said that he would request Government aid for February and March salaries also. Meanwhile, house-to-house visits by the rate-collecting squad continue to exact large contributions from well-to-do landlords. Only at one address did the squad confiscate a radio, in lieu of a IL.200 debt.

The Jerusalem Municipality is pressing the Government to waive repayment of loans for unemployment works and development, amounting to IL. 3,795,000, and convert them into long-term debts of 25 years' duration. At present, liquidation of these loans means an annual burden of IL.500,000 on the city budget.

In addition, the ordinary budget shows a deficit of IL.2,223,000, with a further IL.900,000 owed for current works. Mr. Eliachar noted that over IL.1m. of this was returnable from landlords and ratepayers.

A-15-YEAR-OLD GIRL was detained in Tel Aviv yesterday for slapping a policeman who told her to stop smoking in a bus. She said "His behaviour was not gentlemanly."

Where to go

TODAY

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded Music:** —
"Music to Inspire" Liszt: The Battle of the Huns, with Munich Philharmonic Orchestra under Kurt Eichhorn. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium, 8.30 p.m.

★ **Exhibitions:** —
Modern Mexican Prints (Rivera, Orosco, Siqueiros, etc.). Peruvian ceramics. New Acquisitions: Prints by William Hogarth. Exhibit of the month: "Three Women in a Glade," National Museum Bezalel. 9-1 (tomorrow: 10-1).

★ **Libraries:** —
American Library and Reading Room, U.S. Consulate, Mamillah Rd. Entrance free. 9-12, 2-4.

★ **Archaeology:** —
Permanent exhibition, Dept. of Antiquities, 35 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Daily 9-1 (Tomorrow: 10-1).

★ **Tours:** —
Hebrew University, conducted tour, new administration building, King George Ave., opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Exhibitions:** —
100 Years of Dutch Painting. Museum, 10-1 p.m. (also Tomorrow).

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:**—
"Leonardo da Vinci—the artist and the man of science," reproductions and photographs, also original paintings and drawings of the Renaissance — Municipal Museum, Town Hall — 10-1 (Closing Tomorrow).

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

★ **Recorded Music:** —
11 a.m. Recorded Music Hour: Weber: "Konzertstueck" in F. minor with Hans Westermeier and the Bavarian Radio Orchestra. Y.M.C.A. Auditorium. 11 a.m.

★ **Exhibitions:**—
Opening exhibition of paintings by Hanna Weiler-Levi and Josef Kossonogi, auspices: The Israel Artists and Sculptors Association, Artists' House. 11 a.m.

★ **Lectures:** —
"Limelight," by Dr. H. Bardavan; "The South American Dispersion," by Miss Esther Aviaar; Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.

TEL AVIV

★ **Concerts:**—
Stravinsky: "The Soldier's Story" for Violin, Double-Bass, Clarinet, Bassoon, Cornet, Trombone, Percussion and Narrator. Museum, 7 & 9 p.m.

▲ **Theatre:** —
"Nasr-A-Din," Chamber Theatre. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.
Habimah, "Escapade," Habimah Theatre. 6.30 and 9.30 p.m.

HAIFA

★ **Exhibitions:** —
"Leonardo da Vinci — the artist and the man of science," reproductions and photographs, also original paintings and drawings of the Renaissance — Municipal Museum, Town Hall — 10-1, 4-6, (Closing Today).
Exhibition of paintings by Marcel Janco and copper jewellery by Batia Shaltiel — The "Trezalyn" Art Gallery—4 Rehov Bazerwald, opp. Eden Hotel — 10-1, 4-7 p.m.

★ **Concerts:**
Concert — Basha Parnes and String Quartet. Vivaldi, Nardini, Bach, Prokofieff — Town Hall, 8 p.m.

★ **Theatre:** —
Do-Re-Mi, "Countess Maritza." Ein Dor Cinema, two last performances at 6 and 8.15 p.m.

KFAR VITKIN

★ **Theatre:** —
Habimah, "Most Cruel — The King," 8 p.m.

Hebrew — the Language of Our Country

You must learn the language. First, you are a citizen of Israel.—secondly: many business propositions, cultural and occupational chances will otherwise be lost. English and French are also a must if you do not want to miss an opportunity in your job.

You will learn all these three languages thoroughly and easily with carefully chosen teachers at the "HAVIVA" School of Languages, 74 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Tel Aviv (Tel. 28314). A special method for adults is being used. Classes in the afternoon and evening hours.

PARENTS! If you want your children, whether pupils of elementary or secondary schools to learn Hebrew or improve their knowledge of this language register them for the afternoon courses.

Information and Registration from 9 a.m.-12 noon & 4-6 p.m. (except Fridays). (Adv.)

Driving Over Rhine Made Easy

Europe is experiencing one of its coldest winters in half a century. Here is an icy scene near Culemborg, south of the town of Utrecht in Holland, as cars are driven across the frozen river Rhine. Express Photo.

Over 54m. Papers Sold Every Day in U.S.

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Total circulation of daily newspapers in the U.S. set a new record in 1953 of 54,472,286 net paid copies a day, the trade weekly "Editor and Publisher" reported.

The number of daily newspapers, morning and evening, as of Dec. 31, 1953, was 1,785.

The figures, reflecting a 0.97% increase in total circulation, came from a compilation of daily newspaper statistics in the "Editor and Publisher" international year-book, which will be issued late this month.

Daily circulation for 327 morning papers was 21,412,474, an increase of 252,947 copies, or 1.2%. Daily circulation for 1,458 evening papers was 21,412,474, an increase of 268,724 copies, or 0.82%. Sunday circulation for 544 papers was 45,948,854, a decline of 261,582 copies representing a loss of 0.57%.

Religious Services

Sabbath begins in Jerusalem at 4.45 p.m. today and ends at 5.50 p.m. tomorrow.

WEEKLY PORTION

Tetzaveh (Sh'mot 27, 20 to 30, 10) Haftarah: Yehezkel 23, 10-27

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m. Minha, 12.45 p.m. & 4 p.m.; Arvit, 5.55 p.m.

Emet V'Emuna (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.30 p.m.

Abdut Israel Congregation Sephardic Orphan House, Jaffa Road. Tomorrow at 8.30 a.m. Youth Service with Congregational Singing Sermon: Dr. Shmuel Bension.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 5 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

Mosad Harav Kook Synagogue (Hapoel Hamizrahi Qr.): Tonight: 4.50 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m. Minha, 12.30 p.m.; Arvit, 5.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Beth Israel (56 Dizengoff Road): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.15 a.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (67 Ben Yehuda St.) Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 6.30 & 8.30 a.m., Minha, 12.30 & 4.55 p.m.

Ihud Shivat Zion (5 Straus St.): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8.00 a.m. Minha: 5.05 p.m.

Young Israel (67 Bograshov St.): Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatzhia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.25 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit: 8 a.m.; Minha: 5 p.m.; Arvit: 8.55 p.m.

JERUSALEM CINEMAS

Sat. at 6.30 & 9.30 p.m.

ARNON: My Cousin Rachel.
EDEN: The Merry Widow. Today at 3 p.m.: The Girl Who Had Everything.
EDISON: House of Wax. Also today at 3 p.m.
ORGIL: The Thief of Venice.
ORNA: The President's Lady.
STUDIO: The Third Man. Also today at 3 p.m.
ZION: Untamed Frontier. Today at 3 p.m.: My Cousin Rachel.

20 Years
20% Reduction
20 Days
JUBILEE SALE
Ending February, 19

ORG

To avoid the afternoon rush please visit us during the morning hours.

Refinery Denies Retaliation Report

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA, Thursday. — "The Refineries are not supplying by-product gases to Fertilisers and Chemicals, Ltd., only because the firm is not yet ready to receive them," a Refinery spokesman told *The Jerusalem Post* here today.

He was referring to a press report that the Refinery had refused to supply the gas as a retaliatory measure to the planned import of Russian crude oil. The spokesman added that the Refinery management "hoped and wished to supply the gas when it is needed" and that they had never suggested that supplies would be refused.

A spokesman for Fertilisers and Chemicals, Ltd., said that the ammonia plant, which would need the refinery gases for its production, had not yet been completed.

Its construction was not to be stopped because the Refinery had refused to supply gas, as a newspaper report had stated. He pointed out that the supply of gas was only a minute consideration for the plant. Construction of the plant is continuing at present, although it was not yet clear whether, for financial reasons, it could be completed.

Press Review:

The Budget and Politics As Seen from Two Viewpoints

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) says that the points at issue in the new budget should not be decided according to party lines, and if the Government proves unable to resist the trend towards infiltration, this task will have to be undertaken by the Knesset. "Al Hamishmar" (Mapam) says that whatever the pretexts used by the General Zionists, their only intention is to increase their profits, and any cuts in the budget are of course tantamount to a restriction of social services. Mapai is willing to give in to the General Zionists, but wishes to "cover up" its retreat.

Commenting on our demand for reparations from Eastern Germany, "Zmanim" (Progressive) says that though the chances of success be small, Israel should insist. Though the East German Ministers have sharply attacked the Luxembourg pact, and Mr. Molotov has *inter alia* demanded its revocation, there still may be a change in the Eastern attitude. "Kol Ha'am" (Communist), on the other hand, publishes a violent attack against Mapam, "the left-wing helpers of Dulles and Sharett," and complains that all parties and groups in Israel have united in the demand for reparations from Eastern Germany. The paper believes that Israel has not the slightest claim for the restitution of the property robbed by the Nazis and now in East German hands and concludes by saying that the "Jewish masses bitterly and angrily resent these demands."

"Haboker" (General Zionist) and "Omer" (Histadrut) survey in their leading articles the causes of the recent increase in road accidents. In another editorial "Haboker" rejects the demands of the bus cooperatives and says that by virtue of their monopoly they have become accustomed to a seller's market — and the public be damned. The Minister of Communications could have ignored their demands altogether, and if he agreed to a compromise it was in order to solve the dispute quickly, "Hatzofe" (World Mizrahi Union) says that if the bus cooperatives wish to maintain their key position they have to regard it as a public trust. The paper does not think it a major tragedy if cooperative members' earnings should fall into line with other wages.

Commenting on the Civil Service Commissioner's recent press conference, "Davar" (Histadrut) says that corruption should be stamped out mercilessly. At the same time the paper attacks the afternoon press for grossly inflating such cases, real and invented. This "muckraking crusade" is all too patently motivated by extraneous reasons and does not contribute to stamping out corruption.

T.A. Allots IL.10,000 For Purim Festivities

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — An "Adloyada" Purim Carnival will be held here in 1955, the far-sighted finance committee of the Municipality here resolved last night, and chose a committee to make the arrangements.

Meanwhile, IL.10,000 has been allotted for this year's Purim festivities on the eve of the holiday on March 18 and the following day. There will be dancing in the city gardens and on suitable empty plots, as well as free performances by well-known artists.

Sport 'Round the World

A long letter came out of Czechoslovakia to Britain's star distance runner Gordon Pirie. Signed, "sincerely, Emil Zatopek," it urged Pirie to turn down scholarship offers from America. Zatopek said he did not think changing environment and training would do Pirie any good in his running career.

Pirie had written to Zatopek asking what the triple Olympic champion thought about offers from several United States universities.

Pirie recently left his bank job to take a new post as travelling salesman for a paint concern which would yield him more money, an automobile and more time to give to his heavy training schedule — and probably do away with any need to take the American offers.

Pirie is Britain's hope to challenge the supremacy of Zatopek in the 10,000-metre race at the European championships in Bern, Switzerland, this August. He has the second-best time for the distance, Zatopek holds the world record, and every other record from six miles up.

•

Harrison Dillard, welcome exhibiting visitor at the last Maccabiah Games, and sprint and hurdles Olympic champion, began his 1954 competition season with 33 straight indoor hurdling wins.

•

Austrian experts, after watching the United States Alpine ski team at Kitzbuehel, feel that they have little chance of success in the forthcoming world championships. The Nordic events — cross-country and jumping — are to be staged at Falun (Sweden) between February 13-21, and the Alpine events — downhill and slalom races — at Are (Sweden), commencing February 28. Three of the four American women and three of the five men are Olympic veterans. The Austrians are favoured to win.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Alba, near Zion cinema, 3703.
TEL AVIV: Abramski, 42 Allenby, 8524. Dromkel, 38 King George, 3721. Hyges, 23 Hardud Ha'ivri, 82366. Ora, 99 Dizengoff, 28320. Maccabi, New Maccabi Qr., 67387.
JAFFA: Al Kamal, 65 Rehov 4, 80081.
RAMAT GAN: Amit, 130 Hamodiin.
GIVATAYIM: Noga, opp. Fire Brigade.
HAIFA: Nathan, 21 Joseph, 2964. Nisnas, 26 Khouri, 4197.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ruhama, 26 David Yellin, 2783. Resnik, 15 Gaza, 3962.
TEL AVIV (8 a.m.-7 p.m.): Geula, 10 Allenby, 62775. Zucker, 27 Sheinkin, 3685. Ben Yehuda, 143 Ben Yehuda, 28585. Bilkei, Dizengoff Sq., 26348. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405. 7-12 p.m.: Kolberg, 23 Allenby, 5306. Yaffe, 172 Ben Yehuda, 24548. Moscovici, 25 King George, 62650. Pilersdorf, 27 Nahlat Binyamin, 4088. Baruch, Hatikva Qr., 67405.
JAFFA (all day): Levi, 4 Rehov 2, 80104.
RAMAT GAN: Mazor, 50 Bialik.
RAMAT GAN Bet: Israel, Herut Qr.
HAIFA: Armon, 6 Prophets, 4176. New British, 47 Jaffa, 6725. Carmel, 133 Pins, 4713.
KIRYAT MOTZKIN: Pentagon.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TONIGHT

JERUSALEM: Dr. N. Heisselbeck, 12 Avinoam Yellin, 2964. Dr. P. Driefuss, 3 Bartanura, 61470.
TEL AVIV: Dr. M. Shaham, 1 Syrkin, 25342. Dr. N. L. Sacher, 165 Dizengoff, 26388.
JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65.
HAIFA: Dr. A. Caubal, 94 Pevsner, 3366. Dr. S. Bushansky, 33 Moria, 66023. Dr. L. Herscu, 94 Allenby, 4960. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6823.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. H. Horn, 30 King George, 2766. Dr. Y. Shore, 26 Rashi.
TEL AVIV: Same as yesterday.
HAIFA: Dr. H. Sherman, 3 Hanevim, 2434. Dr. N. Landau, 4 Mahanayim, 6823. Dr. L. Sallasi, 105 Jaffa, 6446. Dr. K. Golergant, 1 Gilad, 4170.

Lombard 'Tiferet' LOANS
on jewellery and articles of value
31 Rothschild Blvd., corner Allenby Rd., Tel. 4978, Tel Aviv. Branch: 9 Bustros St., Jaffa.

WANTED TO HIRE OR TO BUY
PLASTIC INJECTION 2 OZ. MACHINE
OFFERS TO M. ISRAEL, 6 Rehov Tahlenov, Tel Aviv.

Suits Made to Measure
★
Only Good Quality Best Workmanship
★
If requested, also on monthly instalments and 20% down payment
A. Markowitz
Rehov Yavetz, corner Jaffa Rd., near Kupat Am Bank, Jerusalem.

Schwarz Seasonal Sale
H. SCHWARZ & CO. LTD.
The biggest SHOPPING event in JERUSALEM IS IN FULL SWING

INSTALLATOR HANDYMAN SERVICE
50 Rehov Bialik, RAMAT GAN
maintains and repairs your
Water and Electric Installations
Doors ★ keys ★ windows and shutters
at fixed monthly rates. Enquiries invited.

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will gladly give you expert advice on
D-MARK TRANSFERS FROM GERMANY
TEL AVIV — JERUSALEM — HAIFA
NATANYA — RAMAT GAN

BIG INDUSTRIAL CONCERN REQUIRES
Metallurgist
With wide experience in the field of Steel Malleable and other non-ferrous metals.
Please apply, with curriculum vitae and references, (secrecy guaranteed), to: No. 29515, P.O.B. 1136, Tel Aviv.

Notice to the Public

HAIFA AUDITING INSTITUTE

An Auditing Institute will be opened on Feb. 15, 1954 under the auspices of the Department for Advanced Studies of the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Cultural Section of the Haifa Municipality, and with the participation of the Association of Public Accountants and Auditors.

4-year courses will be held to which holders of Matriculation certificates will be accepted. Final governmental examinations will give graduates the title of "Certified Public Accountant." A special course intended for persons exempt from the intermediate government examinations and wishing to sit for the final ones, will also be held at the Institute.

Particulars and registration: Pevsner House, 54 Rehov Pevsner, Haifa.

1954 INDEPENDENCE DAY POSTER

Those interested are hereby reminded that the last date for submitting drafts of the above poster is Sunday, Feb. 21, 1954.

The drawings should be sent to: Poster Committee, Broadcasting House, Jerusalem.

1954 Independence Day Committee

FOR SALE
luxurious 3-room
FLAT
new, with big hall. Apply: 7 Rehov Olifant (near Rehov Balfour-Yehuda Halevi), flat 11, TEL AVIV.

WANTED MODERN
3-Room Flat
upper Hadar Hacarmel or vicinity of Persian Garden.
Apply to: "No Agents," P.O.B. 4094, Haifa.

TO LET
VAST
CORNER SHOP
with spacious mezzanine in the heart of Tel Aviv, especially suitable for exhibition gallery, bank, department store.
JULIUS STAHL
33 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 62796, Tel Aviv.

FLATS through BONDI'S AGENCY

2	ROOMS	Centre, Rehavia
3	ROOMS	Bomema
4	ROOMS	Katamon

Tel.4063, Jerusalem

Required by tourist in Tel Aviv for one to two years
3 or 4 room FLAT
with all modern comfort and equipment, first floor or lift. Guarantee to vacate. Please phone: 34468, TEL AVIV.

English Remington (silent) PORTABLE TYPEWRITER
in excellent condition
FOR SALE
Apply: No. 321, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Ford
10 H.P.
1933, in perfect mechanical condition, with seat.
FOR SALE FROM OWNER
Phone 62918 or write: P.O.B. 1475, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE
all sizes of corrugated paste-board ("Wellpappe")
BOXES
and
Fibre Board Drums
ROSNER
2 Reh. Peretz, Tel.4708
TEL AVIV.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE
Chevrolet Car
excellent condition, new paint, for
Car—14—16 H.P.
in same condition.
Apply: Alexander, 2 Reh. Bilu, HAIFA (afternoons).

FOR SALE
fully furnished and equipped
Restaurant-Cafe
in Centre of Jerusalem.
Possibly
ONE-ROOM FLAT
on the premises also offered.
Write: No. 934, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Big Industrial Concern
REQUIRES
General Foreman
With experience in mass production methods
Please apply, with curriculum vitae and references (secrecy guaranteed), to: No. 12254, P.O.B. 1135, Tel Aviv.

Required By Large Company
Independent Experienced Accountant and Correspondent with full command of Hebrew and English. Good job for the right man. Apply to: P.O.B. 1953, Tel Aviv.

THE PALESTINE CAN COMPANY LIMITED
As from February 10, 1954, our Head Office will be transferred to the 3rd floor of
No. 33 Rehov Hahashmal
(Corner of No. 18 Rehov Harakevet), Tel Aviv.
Our New Telephone Numbers will be:
Tel Aviv Office: 67327-8 Plant: Petah Tikva: 597-8
We are sure that all those maintaining commercial connections with us will find us ready as ever to be of service to them and we hope that they will continue to honour us with their confidence.

"I Never Knew It Was So Simple"

is what buyers of our camera always say right after they have successfully made their first shots according to our advice. Nothing easier than photographing. You too can do it. Apply to

Photo-Brenner
31 REH HECHALUTZ HAIFA

Today's Post Bag

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Cana'an	99	—	6	7
Tiberias	90	9	14	15
Haifa Port	85	10	15	15
Natanya	90	9	14	16
Tel Aviv	86	9	19	20
Tel Aviv Port	66	10	16	18
Lydda Airport	53	8	17	19
Jerusalem	64	5	10	13
Beersheba	43	7	15	19
Eilat	18	9	20	20

FORECAST: Partly cloudy. Fair with increase in temperature.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday D) Maximum temp. expected today

• • •

THREE ISRAEL ARAB families, numbering 11 persons, crossed into Jordan yesterday at Mandelbaum Gate under the Family Reunion scheme. Two Jordan Arab families, numbering four persons, crossed into Israel.

• • •

A MAIL SACK containing notices for residents in the area was stolen in Magdiel on Wednesday evening. It was left for a few minutes outside the Post Office.

• • •

THE WEATHER report will be broadcast at 6.35 a.m. as well as after the 7 a.m. news report, effective Sunday. The new arrangement is for the benefit of listeners who leave their homes before seven o'clock.

• • •

THE FIRST regional income tax office in Beersheba was opened officially yesterday by Mr. Ben-Zion Argov, Income Tax Commissioner. The 14 clerks housed in two huts will serve an area including Migdal Ashcalon and the Negev agricultural settlements.

• • •

THE FIRST of the two new quays in Haifa Port is to be inaugurated on Tuesday when the luxury liner, the s.s. Britannic, arrives with 500 tourists. The tourist centre has prepared entertainment plans for the passengers. The tourists will spend two days in Israel, and the Centre has worked out several two-day programmes from which the tourists will be able to choose.

• • •

TO COPE with the large number of persons who wish to visit the exhibition of a "Century of Dutch Painting" now on show in the Tel Aviv Museum, the Museum will remain open during the coming 10 days until the closure of the exhibition here, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Sundays and Mondays and from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. on other days apart from Fridays and Saturdays, when it will be open from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

• • •

LOCAL SECONDARY and elementary school children in Beersheba will present two acts of Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion" in English in the Negev capital tomorrow.

• • •

APRIL 25 is the deadline for applications by students planning to take up studies abroad during the summer and autumn semesters, the Ministry of Education and Culture announces.

• • •

THE TEL AVIV Municipality asks the finder of receipt books numbers 43401-43500 and 971501-971600 which were lost on Tuesday on the road between Yad Eliahu and Shikun Ramat Yisrael, to return them to the municipality's housing office at 13 Rehov Hess.

Budget Discussions In Final Phase

The Cabinet budget discussions will enter their final phase today when the Economic Ministers' Committee is to take a decision in Tel Aviv regarding the proposed "subsidy rebate" and other matters, including a new proposal to the Palestine Electric Corporation.

It is considered unlikely that the bus strike will be considered, informed sources suggest.

(Leader, — Page 6)

Normal Citrus Work Expected Today

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — Citrus picking on the normal scale for this time of the year is expected to begin tomorrow morning with the improvement in the weather. The rains and winds of the past two days have caused only small damage, the Citrus Marketing Board reported today.

J'LEM HOTEL ASSN.

Mr. M. Geiger, of Pension Geiger in Beit Hakerem, has been elected chairman of the Jerusalem Hotels, Cafes and Restaurants' Association.

RATION NEWS

SOUTHERN DISTRICT: Frozen meat: 100 gr., Yav 20, temp. 30.

Appeals Abroad Lag Seriously—Dobkin

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The fund-raising activity of the United Israel Appeal has lagged seriously in past months, Mr. E. Dobkin, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Keren Hayesod, told a press conference yesterday in Jerusalem.

Although no figures were available for the first four months of the 1953-54 campaign, there were indications that the United Jewish Appeal in the U.S. was behind schedule. It was hoped that this deficit would be made up during the remaining eight months. To this end, a conference will be held in Miami next week by representatives of Jewry in the U.S.

Mr. Dobkin revealed that there had been a decline of $3m. in funds collected by the United Israel Appeal during 1953-53 as compared with the previous year. The total collected was $40m.

Analyzing Appeal income, he pointed out that the decline had occurred solely in the U.S., since there had been a 20% increase in money collected from all other lands in the Diaspora. The total from these countries was $9.5m.

The importance of Appeal funds, which make up IL.65m. of the Jewish Agency's IL.116m. budget for this year, was underlined by Mr. Dobkin. There were possibilities, he said, that income from other sources would be reduced.

About 40 emissaries would aid in the Appeals, a smaller number than had gone abroad in previous years. Only four were being sent to the U.S., since the Appeal there was organized locally.

Sacrifices Needed, Economist Says

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday (ITIM). — Israel has made great progress towards economic independence during the past two years, but the residents of this country must make many more sacrifices before actual economic independence is gained, Mr. Robert Nathan said here today. The noted American economist left by S.A.S. for the Far East after a three-day visit.

Mr. Nathan said that during his brief stay here he had met Prime Minister Sharett, Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, Defence Minister Pinhas Lavon and Mrs. Golda Myerson, Minister of Labour. He had discussed many economic matters with them, he added

Citrus Industry

While here, Mr. Nathan had paid special attention to the citrus industry and its possible development, and, at the request of the Zim Shipping Company, had undertaken economic research into marine transport here.

He has singled out for praise the efforts of the Government to expand the collection of taxes by various methods. The efficient collection of taxes, carried out as widely as possible, is one of the most important ways for establishing a firm economic basis for the State, he remarked.

The visitor stopped over in Israel on his way to Rangoon, where he will spend a month at the invitation of the Burmese Government in connection with development plans. From there, he will continue to Japan for negotiations regarding proposals which he had helped draft for the rehabilitation of South Korea.

TB Dispute Is Referred to Knesset

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The difficulty of finding alternative work for 73 persons now employed in Avihail Government Hospital, Jerusalem, has prevented the transfer of 135 tuberculosis patients to the Hadassah sanatorium in Safad, which may have to close unless more patients can be found to fill the empty wards. As this deadlock has persisted for over a year, the two parties involved — the Ministry of Health and Hadassah — this week laid the problem before the Knesset Public Services committee.

Dr. K. Mann, director of H.M.O., explained that improvement of the tuberculosis situation had made 100 TB beds redundant. The beds could be withdrawn from Malben's hospital in Gedera, from Avihail, or from the Safad sanatorium, which from a medical viewpoint was eminently suited to house such invalids.

Hadassah invested IL.175,000 for equipping its wards, and was ready to contribute IL.100,000 annually towards the upkeep. Although the Government gave Hadassah the building on condition that maximum use be derived, the sanatorium treated only 135 patients instead of a possible 400.

Wanted to Use Avihail

Hadassah planned to take over Avihail from the Government, transferring patients from the general wards at Bet Hadegel, and also introducing Hadassah personnel. The Ministry of Health stipulated that the Avihail staff should either stay on or be provided with employment elsewhere.

Both the Avihail workers' committee and the local labour council contend that Jerusalem has insufficient work for five doctors, 27 nurses, three laboratory assistants, and 34 office and kitchen staff. The committee also maintains that as general patients require more room than the tubercular, only 90 beds could be housed.

A Ministry of Health official has pointed out that Avihail, situated in the Russian Compound in the centre of town, is poorly located. Patients in pajamas, wander about the Compound and round the District Court entrance. They have no suitable grounds in which to exercise or to rest in the open air.

DUTY ON MEAT GOES UP TODAY

Customs duties on various types of food not imported by the Government will be raised today, by an ordinance to be published by the Finance Ministry, it was learned in Jerusalem yesterday.

Duties on meat and sausage, excluding beef, will be raised by at least 25%, to approximately IL.2 per kilogram, it was said, while tinned meat will cost 200 to 300 pruta more. Fish pastes will be raised by 40%, and acetic acid by 50%.

Duties on sugar used by the fruit tinning industry will be lowered by IL.250 from IL.450 to IL.200 per ton.

YEAST SHORTAGE

A delay in issuing an import licence, and shipping difficulties, have created a shortage of yeast which may affect the production of white bread, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry spokesman stated in Jerusalem yesterday.

The Ministry had delayed issuing the import licence for molasses, from which yeast is produced, from September to mid-October, while it clarified prices. Meanwhile, 800 tons of molasses from Turkey and 200 from Denmark are expected.

1,000 BOOKS ON LINCOLN FOR HEBREW UNIVERSITY

CHICAGO, Thursday (INA). — Mr. Alfred Stern, collector of rare books dealing with Abraham Lincoln, will present to the Hebrew University 1,000 books dealing with the former President of the U.S. on the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday tomorrow.

Israeli Held in N.Y. For Smuggling Diamonds

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — Customs officials today arrested Esther Katz, 34-year-old Israel citizen, after her arrival from London aboard an El Al plane and confiscated four small packages of uncut diamonds tentatively valued at between $125,000 and $200,000 which they charged she had attempted to smuggle into the U.S.

She told the authorities that the gems were given to her by a "stranger" in London, who told her that she would be paid $100 upon delivery of the packages to "another stranger" in the U.S.

36 NORWEGIANS HELD AS RUSSIAN SPIES

OSLO, Thursday (Reuter). — An Oslo police officer who fought in the Norwegian resistance movement during the war has been arrested by security officers investigating an alleged Soviet spy ring.

Security police have arrested 36 persons so far. They are expected to go on trial in the summer.

No Import Licences For Electric Fans

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The Ministry of Commerce and Industry has issued no licences for the importation of electric fans, a spokesman said here today in reply to a question.

The Manufacturers Association had complained yesterday that 800 German-made fans had arrived in Haifa, purchased with Reparations funds, while there was a sufficient local supply of the item.

The spokesman added that the Ministry would investigate the complaint.

Building to Start Soon In Jaffa Quarter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The construction of 200 one-room flats for the residents of the Sachnet Darwish quarter in Jaffa will start at the end of this month, it was learned here today.

Contracts between the municipality and the builders are to be signed at the end of next week, covered by funds from the Government and the municipality and through loans already available.

The quarter is composed of tin huts built by the municipality four years ago for residents of condemned houses in ancient Jaffa. They have demonstrated and appealed many times against their slum dwellings.

There are 500 families in the quarter, and more flats are to be built at a later date.

COLLAPSE. — A Labour Member of Parliament, Alex Anderson, collapsed and died during a committee meeting yesterday morning in the House of Commons. He was 65.

Kibbutzim Complain Of Credit Shortage

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Communal settlements were forced to borrow about IL.30m. from private lenders at exorbitant rates of interest, sometimes exceeding 20% per month, a national conference of kibbutz treasurers was told here today.

Lack of adequate credits was impeding agricultural production and causing the settlements many hardships and losses, particularly to the newer ones.

While IL.80m. worth of short-term credits are needed by the labour settlements, a spokesman of the Farming Centre argued, bank loans did not exceed IL.20m. He demanded that the banks be ordered to increase the share of agricultural credits to 30% of loans outstanding, as compared with 20% at present.

Agriculture Minister Peretz Naphtali voiced his sympathy with the farmers' demands for additional credits, but warned them that funds should be used to increase production and not to raise their standard of living. He said that the newer settlements should receive preferential treatment.

Mr. Y. Efrati, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, stated that agricultural costs of production were too high and should be reduced.

Southern Settlements Discuss Plans

REHOVOT, Thursday. — Representatives of agricultural settlements in the South and heads of District Councils held a convention in Kfar Warburg this afternoon. Agricultural development plans were discussed in the presence of Mr. H. Gvati, Director General of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Mr. Gvati told the convention that the Ministry of Agriculture plans to develop crops suitable to the different regions in the country, with an eye on industry and exports.

The South should concentrate on citrus, bananas and especially sugar beet, Mr. Gvati said. The Ministry is interested in having a sugar factory in the South and would encourage any initiative shown, he added.

S.S. GEFEN SAVES 3 SPANIARDS

HAIFA, Thursday. — The crew of the s.s. Gefen saved three Spanish soldiers, who were in distress in a small rowing boat during a heavy storm off Gibraltar yesterday, according to a telegram from the ship's master received here by Shoham today.

The Gefen was on her way to Haifa from Antwerp with a cargo of German Reparations goods, when the small boat was spotted 100 miles east of the Rock. Despite heavy seas, the crew succeeded in picking up three soldiers. They are to be put ashore in Algiers, the Gefen's master has cabled.

Arkia to Operate More Inland Trips

LYDDA AIRPORT, Thursday. — The Arkia Company next week will begin operating organized air trips by Rapid eight-seater plane to the north and south of the country, it was learned here today. Planes will fly to Rosh Pina, with conducted tours by bus in the north, and to the Negev, with landings at the phosphate works and Eilat. The southern "quick way of seeing the country" will cost IL.50, and the northern trip IL.30. At the same time the Company is to open a maintenance workshop at the airport here.

Army Suitor Jailed; Posed as Captain

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — A private who thought that his wooing would be more effective if he presented himself to his bride-to-be as a captain, was sentenced to five months in prison by the District Court here today. He was also given the alternative of being bound over in the sum of IL.250 to be of good behaviour for three years, or an additional three months in prison.

The charge against the man, Ephraim Tabuni, 21, an Army private, was that of obtaining money by false pretences. This he did by getting loans totalling IL.165 from the father of his fiancée, Edna Cohen Rashid, of Mahane "B" at Be'er Ya'acov, while wearing the three bars of a Seren. He had assured Mr. Rashid that as an officer he had a bank account on which he was soon to draw.

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17 T.A. Road Accidents, 15 Hurt in 24 Hours

TEL AVIV, Thursday (ITIM). — Seventeen road accidents occurred in and around the city in the past 24 hours, police reported today. Fifteen persons were slightly injured and were sent home after treatment in Magen David Adom stations.

Three persons were hospitalized: Mr. I. Sabah of Yahud, in Hasharon Hospital; Mr. A. Giser, of Tel Aviv, in the Municipal Hospital here, and Mr. S. Giero, of Bat Yam ma'bara, in the Jaffa General Hospital.

All the drivers involved in the accidents were detained and released in bond.

Third Soldier In Accident Succumbs

HAIFA, Thursday. — David Rothman, one of the Reservists injured when a car ran into a marching column on the Tel Aviv highway near Tirat Hacarmel on Monday night, died in Rambam Hospital today.

He is the third person to die as a result of the accident. The funeral took place this afternoon.

The condition of two others injured in the tragedy is still grave.

They are Arye Beckerman, who is in Rambam Hospital, and Dan Porter, who has been transferred to the Tel Hashomer Hospital for special treatment.

NEW COURSE FOR FARM YOUTH

An innovation in agricultural education, a two-month course for immigrant youth who live on farms but have had no previous agricultural education, has been opened at the Ein Karem School of Hill Farming, near Jerusalem.

The course is aimed at exploiting the "dead season" in farming when actual work is at a standstill due to inclement weather and the lads can be spared by their parents.

The first class, 18 boys from the Jerusalem Corridor, many of whom cannot read or write Hebrew, is being boarded free of charge at the school. There is no tuition fee.

It is planned to start similar courses at other farm schools throughout the country and to continue them for at least three consecutive years.

3,500-Year-Old Graves Found in Beirut

Two graves and pottery dating back to the 16th century B.C.E. were unearthed recently in Beirut by workers digging the foundation of a house, ANA reports.

Emir Maurice Shihab, Director of the Lebanese Department of Antiquities, said that the findings were connected with a Beduin tribe, the Elhexus, which 3,500 years ago stormed out of the Arabian Desert into the Lebanon.

WINTER PALACE

The Shuneh el Mussalah palace, King Abdullah's winter resort, was reopened recently by King Hussein, "A-Diffa", Old City daily, reports.

Seized Treasures Of Italian Jews Found

ROME, Thursday (AFP). — Treasures valued at 1,000m. lire and consisting of valuable objects, gold coins and foreign currency which the Fascist authorities had confiscated from Italian Jews, have been revealed in safes in the Bank of Italy in Florence.

The discovery, the newspaper "Messaggero" reports, was made by a magistrate who in January 1944, handled the case of a customs' officer charged with attempting to dispose of gold sterling. The magistrate passed his investigation to find out what had become of the coins impounded in the case.

After carefully recording the evidence of several officials on duty at the time, he disclosed the existence of 25 parcels in the Bank of Italy containing valuables taken from the Jews. They had been concealed to prevent the Germans from appropriating them.

A list of names was attached. It is believed that the rightful owners had never reclaimed their property mainly because most of them had perished in German concentration camps.

Hitler Will Confiscated

BERLIN, Thursday (Reuter). — The Custodian for Nazi Property here has taken into custody a will made by Adolf Hitler in 1938 and which was to have been auctioned shortly, a City spokesman announced today.

The auctioneer received the document from the widow of an East German electrician, who said that she had found it in the bomb — destroyed Reichs Chancellery shortly after the war. She had kept it secret until her husband's death last year.

The spokesman said that legal issues would have to be clarified, probably in court, before a final decision is reached on its disposal.

ENOSIS LEADER OFF TO ATHENS

Jerusalem Post Correspondent

NICOSIA, Thursday. — Archbishop Makarios, head of the Cyprus Greek Orthodox Church and leader of the right-wing nationalist political movement for Enosis (union with Greece) left Cyprus by plane this afternoon for Athens where he will seek talks with Premier Papagos and Foreign Minister Stephanopoulos.

The Archbishop will attempt to persuade the Greek Government to change its policy of insisting on an amicable settlement of the Enosis question with Britain through bi-partite talks. His attitude is that the Enosis issue will never be settled amicably with Britain, and therefore he will seek to press the Greek Government to place the question before the U.N. General Assembly.

Red Sea Refinery To Be Biggest

NEW YORK, Thursday (UP). — The Anglo-Iranian Oil Company is building the largest oil refinery in the world at the entrance to the Red Sea, 30 kilometres from Aden.

The installation, which will handle 120,000 barrels a day, is due to be completed late in 1954, the company disclosed here today.

It will be supplied with crude oil from nearby Kuwait. About half its output will consist of marine fuel oils which will be pumped to AIOC bunkers at Aden.

At present, Aden is supplied with fuel imported from Britain, where Persian Gulf oil is refined.

Work has been suspended at the new refinery for the past few days because of strife between Arab and Somali workers.

'I Killed Two Communists'

NEW YORK, Thursday (Reuter). — Harold Weinberg, a former dishwasher, was charged at police headquarters here today with the double murder of Maxwell Bodenheim, poet and writer, and Mrs. Bodenheim, in Greenwich Village last Sunday.

As he was led away, Weinberg, 25, shouted to spectators: "I killed two Communists. I ought to get a medal from Washington. Don't forget to get that into the papers."

Police said that Weinberg, arrested yesterday after an intensive hunt, has signed a statement admitting that he had killed Bodenheim, 58, and his third wife, aged 35.

Self-Advertising

LONDON, Thursday (Reuter). All six barbers in a men's hairdressers' here have grown beards on the boss's orders.

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Cables in Brief

DIED. — Professor Alan Grant Ogilvie, internationally-known geographer and Professor of Geography at the University of Edinburgh, died suddenly on Wednesday night at the age of 66.

KENYA. — All Europeans between the ages of 18 and 45 living in Kenya have been ordered to register with the Kenya Government for possible service to fight the Mau Mau terrorist organization, Commander-in-Chief General Sir George Erskine has announced.

MINERS. — Sir William Lawther, President of the National Union of Mineworkers, England, announced yesterday that his union had accepted pay increase offers of eight shillings and six pence a week for underground workers and seven shillings and six pence a week for surface workers.

FISH. — Thousands of mullet suddenly swarmed into a dry-dock in St. Nazaire as it was about to be drained on Wednesday and blocked operations for several hours. Six trucks were needed to cart away the "miraculous catch" of 20 tons of fish when the basin was pumped dry.

SAVED. — A 24-year-old mother, found guilty in London on Wednesday of murdering her three-year-old daughter by scalding, was saved from the death penalty because of her pregnancy. She was sentenced to life imprisonment.

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MOGRABI 2nd week
Henri VIDAL, Maria MAUBAN
QUAI DE GRENELLE
For adults only.
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Fred ASTAIRE, Vera ELLEN
The BELLE of NEW YORK
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Sat.: 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.
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Ricardo Montalban — Elsa Lanchester
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Joseph Cotten — Alida Valli
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Tues., Wed., Thurs.
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ORION Tel. 6080
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Broderick Crawford, Barbara Hale
Technicolor
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in his bereavement, on the passing away of his father
OTTO STERN
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THE budget to be submitted to the Knesset early next week will certainly be highly unpopular. Should it even be somewhat reduced and amended in the course of the parliamentary debate, a great deal of heart-searching and public consciousness will be needed to accept it and to put it into practice. For it summons us to accept still heavier taxes and higher prices, harder toil and a further reduction in the standard of living.

A HARD BUDGET

Both profits and wages are to be affected, and there remains the possibility of increased unemployment, at least in the summer. No wonder that such prospects have caused grave concern in almost every quarter and a tendency to oppose the whole thing, root and branch. Yet, there is no room for such an escapist attitude, for it is not the budget figures that matter, but the hard economic facts that must be faced, however unpleasant they may be.

The facts are that for years we have been living beyond our means. The high level of public spending and of private consumption was only made possible by artificially low exchange rates and inflationary financing, which completely upset the true balance of costs and incomes, adversely affecting the local market and causing capital and labour resources to be diverted to branches and services which, in the long run, could not be sustained.

This disastrous development was only halted by the new economic policy introduced just two years ago. By stopping deficit financing, putting a brake on internal credit expansion, gradually adjusting exchange rates to their true economic level, skimming off excessive purchasing power and assisting exports, a considerable improvement has been achieved.

The first results of this improvement are already noticeable in the reduction of the huge gap in our balance of payments. However, the ultimate goal of a healthy equilibrium is still far off, and experts agree that adjustments made until now have been comparatively mild and that further progress will need greater effort.

The new budget, too, should serve as a major instrument to this end, and therefore no relaxation from it should be hoped for. We are still importing on a scale which we cannot afford, while free purchasing power is manifesting itself in many fields of luxury and semi-luxury spending. Productivity, though rising, remains on the low side, and while social services and long-term investments (not all of them of a productive character) are being continuously extended, local savings are appallingly insufficient. In all these fields, much can be done by fiscal measures and appropriations, by improved tax administration and credit control, in order to enforce retrenchment upon the community and the individual. Insofar as the coming budget takes this hard road, it should be given the fullest measure of public support.

One danger only is imminent in such an effort: that of putting the target so high as to make it unpractical, and, as a consequence, to risk incurring a new deficit if expenditure is based on an optimistic assumption regarding revenue which will not materialize. There is no more point in indulging in wishful thinking in regard to income tax revenue than in future U.S. grants-in-aid.

Admittedly, an earnest attempt to combat tax evasion should result in a considerable increase in tax collections, but it is somewhat hard to believe that the sum could be raised by over 50 per cent (if the advance payment on income tax and the proposed subsidy rebate are included). An even bigger jump is expected in the indirect taxes revenue, and total ordinary tax revenue has been estimated at IL.280m., as compared with IL.170m. in the current year.

Should no increase occur in the flow of incomes and earnings, which is not improbable in the near future, such a rise in the tax burden could not but have a crippling effect upon the level of economic activity, finally defeating its own objective to some extent.

A further significant feature is the evident reduction in the volume of new investments out of the development budget as compared with the present year. It is not yet clear how the ensuing vacuum is to be filled, for neither savings nor foreign private investments can be reckoned with to any great extent. As a matter of fact, it is assumed that the stifling influence of the tax burden will be somewhat mitigated by a mild inflation (of about 20-30 per cent), but this too should not go very far in relieving the social tension during the readjustment period. Besides, such a trend would necessitate a renewed expansion of bank credits, and it is yet to be seen how this development would affect the recently stabilized rate of exchange.

Demonstrations Boomerang in Madrid

Heavy Casualties as Students Hit Back at Police

By RICHARD MOWRER

MADRID,—THE Spanish Government is giving serious thought to the meaning, and portent, of the recent student riots in Madrid.

How was it that university students, authorized to demonstrate against Britain on the Gibraltar issue, turned against their own Government, rioting in the streets for three days running, insulting Cabinet Ministers and stoning the police? Could it be after all these years, Falangist indoctrination of Spanish youth is only skin deep? What is this new and revealingly virile generation thinking? And where lies the blame for the students' shocking, not to say alarming, rebellion against the authority of the State?

These are some of the questions presumably being pondered in the Government's behind-the-scenes stock-taking. Whatever conclusions are arrived at will almost certainly not be announced, and if heads are to roll, it may be weeks and even months before General Franco fires Ministers and appoints new ones, giving no reason why. At least, this is the opinion of observers here — not that one can safely predict anything in Spain, as witness the amazing turn of the student riots.

These began in a gay mood at noon on Friday, January 22, as Falangist-organized, Government authorized and press-incited demonstrations to protest Queen Elizabeth's projected May visit to Gibraltar. Three hundred students marched on the British Embassy, smashed its windows, shouted "Gibraltar Espanol!" and sang the Falangist anthem, their right arms up in salute. The dozen policemen on the scene couldn't do much about it, and didn't try.

City Battleground

The following Monday 8,000 students set out from Madrid University for a repeat performance on a grand scale. But this time, strong detachments of the grey-coated, flat-capped Policia Armada (Armed Police) blocked the British Embassy approaches. The student mass surged but the cordon held. Abruptly, a barrage of stones originally intended for the Embassy windows hit the guards. Mounted police at once moved against the pressing mass of rioters, the horses trampling and the riders swinging five-foot leather truncheons. Repeated charges forced the crowd, now fighting mad at the police, to the broad, tree-lined Paseo de la Castellana. For two hours, Madrid's finest avenue was a battleground for stone-throwing students and stick-wielding police, the latter at times firing pistol shots in the air.

On Tuesday morning, the students gathered at the University again, this time in an ugly mood. It wasn't the British they were mad at now. They were mad at the police which had beat them up, mad at Falangist leadership which had led them head-on into trouble, and mad, at the government-controlled press which made no mention of the previous day's clashes and student casualties.

When a rumour spread that one of their number had died of wounds, 5,000 angry youths marched to the Puerta del Sol, Madrid's equivalent of New York's Times Square, and massed outside the General Security (police) headquarters, hissing and booing and demanding the resignation of Security chief General Rafael Hierro. Shouts of "Assassins" alternated with a rhythmic chant for a free press: "Prensa libre, prensa libre!" The crowd moved next to the Ministry of the Interior and shouted for Minister Blas Perez to resign. Outside the Ministry of Justice it clamoured for "Justicia!"

If the rioters had been Leftwingers the authorities would not have wondered how to handle this. The police would have intervened quickly, energetically, thoroughly. But these angry young men running wild in the streets of Madrid were sons of middle-class and well-to-do families which were (presumably) supporters of the regime. And, after all, the students had been officially encouraged to demonstrate — against Britain, that is.

Broadcast Failed

On Tuesday afternoon, Radio Nacional, in a round-about attempt to call off the demonstrations without making it official, broadcast the following:

"In Madrid newspaper circles, it is being said that the recent student demonstrations have helped to express the unanimity with which the Spanish people condemn certain foreign policies abroad. These demonstrations have shown that the foreign policy of Franco has the most ample support of the Spanish people. But despite the opportune character of these demonstrations, it is commented in some circles that their force does not lie in their repetition. Their true and profound significance should not be distorted by irresponsible shouts and demands. It will be by the firm action of the Government and with orderly demonstrations such as yesterday's, rather than in disturbances, that the legitimate desires of the demonstrators will be attained."

The broadcast had no effect. Neither did a notice appearing in all the evening papers ordering all students back to school. The rioting continued on Wednesday, and it was clear that the longer the disturbances were allowed to go on the greater the danger would be that non-student opposition elements might join in. Plain-clothes police mingling with the rioters were, in fact, beginning to spot and pick up individuals obviously too old to be students who, nevertheless, carried stones in their pockets.

The government then issued a communique attributing the "painful incidents" to "outside elements." "It has been proven," the communique said, "that elements foriegn to educational centres, following tactics of infiltration and agitation, have mingled among the students for the purpose of distorting their noble intentions and disturbing public order which the Government is duty-bound to maintain." The communique added that 12 persons "not connected with university life, several of them with politico-social antecedents had been arrested. It stated that rumours that some of the demonstrators had suffered "an irreparable accident" (another way of saying killed), were untrue and called on the students and to "facilitate the action of Spain's enemies."

Getting arrested had now become a serious matter. At the beginning of the demonstration, students had been held a few hours and released on payment of a 250 peseta ($6.25) fine. Now, all detainees were being turned over to the political police. This could mean weeks in jail while exhaustive checks of the prisoner's political antecedents and of his relatives' Civil War background were being made. This development, combined with a university announcement that students failing to show up at classes would lose a year's credits, ended the riots. The youths' final gestures of defiance were to howl down Pedro Lain Entr , rector of Madrid University, when he tried to address them; to boo the Falangist-appointed head of the Students' Union; and ostentatiously to tear up their Students' Union membership cards.

The rebellion was not anti-Franco as far as the General's person was concerned. The shouted demands for the Police Chief's resignation were qualified with shouts of "Franco, si, Hierro, no!" But the Government's authority was publicly challenged, and in an authoritarian state, this sort of thing isn't supposed to happen.

Nevertheless it did, and from it one may conclude the following:

That the new generation in Spain is evidently radical-minded and impatient about some aspects of the regime;

That young Spaniards are not inhibited by the awful memories of the Civil War which have kept their elders in a subdued mood;

That because of strict censorship of the press and the ban on the right of assembly, the regime risks being dangerously out of touch with opinions;

That the Falangist Party does not have complete control over all its members;

That mounting pressure for a change is more likely to come from the Right than from the Left;

That in Spain you never can tell what will happen next.

Points from Letters

ANTI-PORK CAMPAIGN. — Rabbis are leading a campaign against the consumption of pork. As most of those who attend synagogues do not in any event eat this meat, the pulpit is not the best place to reach the masses. It would be far more effective if short films were shown in the cinemas or if well-designed posters were put up in prominent places drawing the attention of the public to the diseases which can result from the eating of pork.

E. D. ULLMAN

Fifty-Three-Day Delusion

By ELIAS EPSTEIN

TECHNICALLY for 53 days, but actually for a longer period, the Government of Israel wobbled when the basis of its Coalition Cabinet suddenly collapsed, and then was painfully and painstakingly subjected to a process of reconstruction comparable to the repair of a plaster-of-Paris encasement that has splintered into bits. It is a remarkable feat that the new limb so closely resembles the one it supersedes, seeing that in the re-assembling of the pieces, every plausible alternative pattern seems to have been tried before resuming the original cast.

Most citizens, including Ministers and Knesset Members, must have been distressed by this repetition of Cabinet-making that follows the voluntary or forced fall of every Government. Most commentators have expressed their dismay that the young State should fritter away its valued energies, with so many desperate ills awaiting remedy. In fact, no voice has been raised in praise of this inexorable game of political "musical chairs," played till every participant has been in and out. And therein lies the rub, for the extraordinary complacence with which this procedure is tolerated is only to be explained by the belief among a large number of persons that it is an inevitable concomitant of democracy.

Wherein lies the illusion that proportional representation is just, fair and democratic? Precisely in the naive faith in formula and doctrine. It answers all the questions. It is based on a true democratic principle: all minorities shall have the right of representation. What could be more ideal? And every discussion of this issue is stumped by the ace-card query — how can you deny a minority a voice in the affairs of State?

There are many operational defects in this "perfectly democratic" system, but I would dwell here on one only which emerges so freshly from the recent reshuffling of our Cabinet, to the accompanying absorption of columns of newspaper space, innumerable cups of coffee and waste of midnight oil, even threatening the very continuation of the Knesset proceedings. The desperate effort of the Prime Minister designate to secure a basis for a majority Government no doubt appeared to the public as a means of implementing the wish of the majority, the god which democracy serves. But in fact, that is just what it could not succeed in doing.

Interest Suppressed

It is no secret that the large party of Mapai was and no doubt is averse to many of the items in the new internal agreement made with the other parties. There is no doubt that the second largest party, the General Zionists, is also opposed to items in that agreement. But in order to complete the circle of a Cabinet that can rule—since under "P.R." no one party can ever get an absolute majority—they suppressed their own interests and convictions. We must all do that to secure cooperation, but under our method *the majority* surrenders to the *minority!*

The 53-day delusion was based on the apparition of parties communing in order to discover the will of the people. But what they really do is to reveal the minimum conditions under which a fragment of the population will agree to support the great majority. When that is done, the conditions superimposed upon the bulk of the country's representatives are accepted and the State of Israel's new Government may, by the grace of the smaller groups, move forward. Thus the celebrated ideal of "P.R." is exposed as a system which enslaves the majority to the minority and it is immaterial whether such minority be worthy or unworthy. The fine aspiration to give every group, however small, a voice in Parliament (and we have quite a number of small parties and may have more), is soured by the resulting premium given to those minorities.

Price of Minority Support

If, for example, pig-raising is now banned by law, if religious education is made still more autonomous, if no minimum is imposed on the number of votes needed by a List to obtain representation in Knesset, these measures will be passed not on their merits, but because they are part of the price paid for minority support. Whatever their merits may be, that is not a democratic ground for their adoption.

If, therefore, we are to continue with the present system, let us face the fact that not only is it in effect the surest way of rendering governments unstable, but that it includes rule by minority. As soon as any proposal of Mr. Sharett's upsets one of the minority constituents of his Cabinet, it can again hamstring the Government, and the weary round-about will begin all over again. It is surely time that we set up a Public Inquiry Commission to recommend an electoral system that will be workable, give us durable governments, and secure the wishes of the majority.

Jerusalem Labour Tribute to Premier

Chairman's Welcoming Speech at Mapai Rally

Mr. Sharett as Prime Minister was welcomed by Jerusalem Labour at a large public rally in the new Mapai headquarters last Friday. What follows is in part the welcoming address by Mr. Dov Lipor, Secretary of the Israel Labour Party in Jerusalem.

MOSHE Sharett, comrade and Prime Minister, we bring you greetings from thousands of comrades in Jerusalem — Histadrut members, members of the Israel Workers' Party, citizens, builders and defenders of Jerusalem; we bring you greetings from Jerusalem, the capital, the city of labour and vision, the proud city that withstood the siege and which is a symbol of the hopes of Israel and the independence of the State.

Jerusalem has known you for 22 years; in the service of the people, in your struggle against the White Paper decrees, in your fight for immigration, land settlement, water and land, in your bold efforts to forge a Jewish fighting force, in times of peace and during the World War, in your dignified stand before commissions of enquiry, and under detention in Latrun.

Reared in this country and nourished by the soil of the homeland and the vision of Jewish workers, the backbone of our renewed existence and the pillar of Jewish rehabilitation, you have created the image of the new Jewish statesman, just as there has emerged a new type of man and a new form of Jewish society. And if statesmanship in general is the art of the possible, Jewish statesmanship has always been and is at the present moment the art of doing the impossible.

An Israel Labour Party delegation which visited Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, where out of the 10,000 Jews who lived there before the war, only a thousand remain, was being shown around a centuries-old Jewish cemetery. They saw that a high wall was being built around it. On being asked the reason for the wall, the escort replied, "because we here are the last Jewish generation."

Is not such a wall being built around many parts of the Diaspora? Do we not detect the fears of the last generation? Are not these fears, even more than our concern for our future in this country, those which impelled David Ben Gurion to go to Sde Boker to seek the road the Jewish people should follow?

Two Arms

And Moshe Sharett has been placed at the helm. We must see them both — one in his hut at Sde Boker and the other at the helm in Jerusalem, like two arms of the body of our people — both arms pulling together, in thought and in action.

The Jewish candle, flickering in the darkness of the Gola — even in the darkness illuminated by the moon and stars — is burning at both ends, but the Jewish steel in the Homeland is being shaped at both ends, too.

We must see David Ben Gurion and Moshe Sharett as two smiths at the same forge, beating upon the same anvil, each with his own hammer, on which they are fashioning the iron bar of our national existence; jointly forging and shaping the plough which turns the clods of Jewish history in our times.

Is not our existence full of signs and symbols? Is not the high wall which is being built around the ancient Sarajevo cemetery on the one hand, and our work on the Jordan project, in which we are now engaged, to be regarded as two poles: our tragic Jewish existence, and the fight in which we are engaged to alter the texture of our life?

You had many qualms when you were driven by the Movement to take over this post. You even went so far as to say "Send, I pray thee, by the hand of whom thou wilt send." But this ancient Jewish voice, embodied in our day in the renascence of our labouring nation in its land, retorted: "Thou shalt go to all that I shall send thee." Perhaps you are beset by misgivings; we are full of love for you, we have confidence in you and in the manner in which you will carry out your mission.

To Zipora as well, wife of Moshe, member of the Movement in her own right, who laboured in the fields of Kinneret, part of the glorious chain of settlers, kibbutz labourers and defenders, to you too we offer our love and best wishes.

Our good comrade Moshe Sharett, Prime Minister of the State of Israel: Be strong. We are all with you, we pray for your welfare. The blessings of the nation and Jewish labour go with you.

Theatre Notes

Fast-Moving Comedy

Habimah: Escapade, a comedy in three acts, five scenes by Roger MacDougal. Hebrew by Aharon Amir, directed by Abraham Asseo, designed by Joseph Carl.

ESCAPADE, the newest play of Habimah, promises to be as much of a success in the Hebrew version as it was in the original of Roger MacDougal on the London stage. It is a fast-moving comedy with an idea, which will appeal strongly to local audiences, behind it: the emergence of thought amongst the younger generation and its implementation by rather violent action. It pictures family life when the children reach the age when they are on their own, and father and mother have not resigned themselves to being middle-aged.

The three sons of the Hampden family are sent away to school much against the wishes of their mother. The father, however, wants to live his own life while he is finding his belligerent way to world peace. The three boys in school, led by the eldest, Icarus (Ikey for short) create a revolution in the staid and proper school of Dr. Skillerton, and start a series of adventures which turn the school and the Hampden family into bedlam. The boys do not appear on the stage but their adventures are followed through the action of their parents, the school head, the newspapers and two of their schoolmates, who speak for them.

The play is directed by Abraham Asseo, one of our own experts who has been working abroad, with a fine sense of the importance of detail. The result is a smooth and polished production with few flaws, though paced a little too slowly, unlike the original production in which laughter alternates with suspense. There are too many intervals of slowing down in which the audience is given time to relax and to think. Neither the relaxation nor the thinking helps them play along at all; what is important is the quick action, the suspense and the fun.

The acting is good throughout. Especially to be commended is the fine performance of Shoshana Ravid as Stella Hampden. Miss Ravid is fast emerging as one of the best of Habimah's young actresses. Quick tempered, volatile John Hampden is well portrayed by Raphael Klatchkin, who is always at his best in comedy, but as the self-centred husband and father manages to convey some tender and sentimental moments with very commendable restraint.

Good Acting

Shmuel Segal, as Daventry, the adolescent spokesman for Ikey, takes full advantage of the opportunity offered his physical make-up and gives a good performance. Tamar Robbins as John Hampden's mother gives a very satisfactory interpretation of the woman who does not like modern inconveniences such as the telephone, aeroplane, etc.

The disapproving Dr. Skillerton is well done by Shraga Friedman. Peter Henderson, Stella Hampden's admirer, is well played by Nahum Buchman. Amos Avni as the boys' ten-year-old friend got the response usually accorded a clever child performer. David Vardi, who is usually assigned to a much different type of roles, makes an unusual but on the whole satisfactory newspaper man. The rest of the cast includes Gideon Singer, Shlomo Bertonov, Misha Asherov, Nura Shein, Veronica Gurari and Yoel Silberg.

The settings of Joseph Carl, especially for the living room of the Hampden home, are good. The Hebrew of Aharon Amir sounds smooth and appropriately colloquial where colloquialisms were required.

IDA B. DAVIDOWITZ

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BUSINESS DIARY
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• JUVENILE WORKERS PROTECTION
• NEW POST TARIFF
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SOVIET LEADERS, lined up on the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum, take salute from parading troops during 36th anniversary celebration of the Red Revolution. From left: Marshals Ehigarev and Budenny, Admiral Kuznetsov, Marshals Sokolovsky, Vasilevsky, Govorov, Zhukov, Bulganin, Voroshilov; Premier Malenkov Foreign Minister Molotov, Communist Party Boss Khrushchev; Presidium Members Kaganovich, Mikoyan, Saburov, Pervukhin, Shvernik, Ponomarenko, Suslov, Pospelov, Shatalin, Ehkiryatov.
Sovfoto

Beria and the 'Doctors' Plot

By HENRY SHAPIRO

IT was no accident that the late Lavrenti Beria and most of his co-defendants were Georgians accused of encouraging "bourgeois nationalism," of inflaming national animosities and of inciting minor nationalities against the Russians. Strange developments have occurred in Georgia in the past two years. In the spring of 1952, after an extensive purge of the Georgian Communist Party, the new Secretary Mgeladze, accused his predecessors of having advanced Georgian nationalism so much that Georgia threatened to secede from the Soviet Union.

Immediately after Stalin's death, Mgeladze was sacked on charges of having slandered and arrested honest Georgians warm he had accused of "non-existent nationalism." Several Cabinet Ministers whom Mgeladze had removed were released from jail and reinstated in the Government.

But after Beria's arrest, Mgeladze himself appeared to have been rehabilitated and his enemies again discredited. It remains unclear whether Mgeladze was Beria's, Stalin's or Malenkov's man or was just out on his own.

Official statements on the case did not specify the persons against whom Beria allegedly carried out "slander, intrigues and provocations." The physicians who were framed on charges of murdering Party secretaries Andrei Zhdanov and Alexander Shcherbakov, and of plotting to assassinate Marshal Konev, Govorov and Vasilevsky, were certainly among Beria's victims. He probably was also blamed for the demotion of Marshal Grigori Zhukov. After Stalin's death, Zhukov was returned to the capital from a provincial command.

Blame on Beria

The Kremlin took advantage of the opportunity to explain food shortages as partly due to Beria's sabotage. Some confirmation of the belief that he had actually opposed the new agricultural policy was seen in an incident involving Ivan Benedictov, Minister of Agriculture for 15 years. A few weeks before Stalin's death, Benedictov published an article advocating the reforms now being introduced by Nikita Khrushchev.

Immediately after Stalin's death, Benedictov was "banished" to the Ambassadorship to India. But Malenkov brought Benedictov back to Moscow after Beria's arrest and he resumed at the Agriculture Ministry supervising the new programme.

Finally, Beria is popularly believed to have opposed Voroshilov's amnesty law and the exoneration of the doctors with its resultant exposure of the third degree methods of the MVD. The Russian people certainly must be wondering whether such methods were used to obtain Beria's own confession. Apparently, the Kremlin did not believe that announcement of the confessions followed by a secret trial might strain universal credulity. In any event, many Russians probably were not sorry if Beria got a dose of his own medicine.

On June 27, I saw over 20 tanks rumbling down Sadovaya Boulevard below the Australian and Pakistan Embassies, past Beria's mansion and down beyond the American Embassy. That night, Malenkov and all members of the Presidium except Beria, demonstratively attended an opera performance at the Bolshoi Theatre. It was the first official hint that Beria was missing. The coincidence of the tanks and the group attendance at the Bolshoi gave rise to the rumour that Beria had been arrested on June 27. There is evidence that the arrest was made much earlier.

The visit to the Bolshoi was prominently reported in Pravda on the next day and the Russians were quick to notice the Police Chief's absence. But they seemed to be much more interested in a statement by Finance Minister Arseni Zverev that rumours of impending currency devaluation were false. The rumour had swept the country like wild-fire and had drawn panicky hundreds of thousands to the savings banks to withdraw their deposits. From the savings banks they rushed to shops and markets to buy up everything in sight, from Chinese vases to grand pianos. The crowds melted within a few minutes after the papers appeared with the Zverev statement. The rumour of devaluation died

Russia after Stalin (V)

down to be replaced by another: that Beria had spread tales of forthcoming devaluation in order to create panic and disorder to justify oppressive measures and more authority for his MVD and himself.

The strong belief then gained currency that Beria had been the most sinister influence in Stalin's declining years, that for many years before his fellow Georgian died, Beria had been feeding the gullible old man exaggerated tales of dangers and plots against his own security and that of the State. Beria had begun to prepare for eventual seizure of power. And Beria is now credited with the authorship of the fantastic "doctors' plot" — the frame-up case of the nine physicians charged with murder of Soviet leaders and with espionage. It is argued that nothing was easier than convincing an aged dictator who had plenty of reason to fear for his neck, who had contended with real and imaginary plots all his life, that a new conspiracy was afoot. And who was to save Stalin and the Soviet army from mortal danger? Beria, of course.

Boria the Stalinist

For Beria's dossier of the doctors was convincing enough. They had all signed "confessions." The life of every important official in the Soviet Union was in the hands of Anglo-American murderers, Beria argued. Beria had been in police service all his life and had been the country's chief policeman for 14 years. Is it possible that he did not know how the doctors' "confessions" were extracted? Is it possible that he did not know what was going on in his own Ministry? Was he guilty of the same "political blindness and gullibility" of which he accused the nominal police chief, Semen Ignatiyev, when the doctors were released?

The popular version one now hears in Moscow holds that Beria was clever enough to shift the blame to an obscure Deputy Minister, Riumin, who was alleged to have cooked up the doctors' plot. It finally proved a little too simple to explain one of the most outrageous frame-ups in history in terms of the perversity of one minor official. And the same version attributes authorship of the frame-up to Beria and alleges that he violently opposed the mild, liberal reforms of the Malenkov regime. The origin of this belief may lie in Pravda's charge: "Beria, obliged to carry out the direct instructions of the Central Committee of the Party and Soviet Government with respect to strengthening Soviet law and ending certain instances of lawlessness and arbitrary action, deliberately hindered the execution of those instructions and in a number of instances, tried to distort them."

Beria, the police chief, was more Stalinist than Stalin. He was unhappy with the elimination of the worst techniques of the Stalinist era. The policy of reform that he seems to have opposed was accelerated after his arrest. The movement against Stalinism in domestic affairs continued. Whatever Beria's secret motivation may have been, he was a danger to a regime committed to a concept of collective responsibility. The principle of balance of power was violated. A unique had named only nine doctors, six of whom were Jewish. The full list of 15 names published upon the release showed that the Jews were in the minority. Here was an apparent attempt by the new regime to repair the damage caused by the first communique which had been carefully and successfully designed to convey the idea of a "Jewish conspiracy."

Exoneration of the doctors and their full return to former posts restored calm and confidence in the medical and other intellectual professions which had been subject to severe purges ever since Stalin, with the aid of Andrei Zhdanov, began to purify the arts and sciences in 1946. Among the better-known victims of this purge were the renowned nuclear physicist Peter Kapitza and physiologist, Academician Lina Stern. It is not known what happened to Kapitza but his name is never mentioned in contemporary writings on physics. Professor Stern was rehabilitated after Stalin's death, and she is now back in Moscow.

The plot of the "murderers in white" was announced on January 13, but the Kremlin physicians had been arrested many months earlier. Some of them were the country's most eminent practitioners and had held the top medical posts in the Kremlin hospital, in the army, in universities and academies. They had thousands of friends, pupils and "accomplices." Doctors, nurses and pharmacists were dismissed from their jobs and many arrested. The medical sevices were shaken to their foundations.

When the "plot" was officially exposed as a "criminal fabrication," the Government said that the 15 doctors and "others arraigned in this case have been fully exonerated." The "others" meant hundreds of physicians whose arrest began sometime in 1950.

(To be Continued)

Rocket Sub

By a Special Correspondent

THE British Admiralty announced last week that plans to build a rocket submarine as an effective answer to the American atomic submarine are at a "very advanced stage." The rocket-sub is a development of the principle of the German rocket V-weapons, the Admiralty said, and it will prove at least four times better than the atomic submarine. The engine for the new British rocket-sub is already under construction. It will propel the 2,000-ton submarine at 25 knots submerged speed for ten days. The atomic sub is bigger, 3,200 tons, and it is able to travel for 60 days at 20 knots submerged speed, but it costs $62m. as against an estimated $12m. for the rocket-sub. In addition, the rocket engine, described as a hydrogen peroxide closed-cycle propulsion unit, and its hydrogen-peroxide fuel is of course hundreds of times cheaper than the uranium or plutonium needed to fuel the atomic reactor. The Admiralty is of the opinion that Britain cannot afford more than two or three A-subs in the future and will concentrate on developing rocket engines for submarines.

BLOOD ON THE BORDER

By SRAYA SHAPIRO

IT would be extremely difficult from this side of the border to prove that Beduin and homeless refugees act on order of their military authorities. Yet veteran observers of the Middle East, especially scholars who take the trouble to read the past history of the area, will never believe in the spontaneity of blood-shedding activity.

There should be little doubt that the renewed Beduin raids in the Nitzana Demilitarized Zone were directly provoked by Egyptian Army authorities. The timing is too good: the raid occurred just when the Security Council was approached by Egypt on Anja el Hafir. The Beduin of Sinai are known to be well under the thumb of the Egyptian authorities, for the area, forming a "second front" against the British in Suez, is perforce of utmost importance for Egypt. When Egypt concentrated on Suez and relations with Israel were more or less correct, Sinai Beduin behaved and rarely crossed the border.

European observers, new in the area, find it hard to believe that nomads or DPs can be subject to discipline of any description. "Jews," they argue, "Well, we know that they are organized, that they do not act independently, but Arabs are different! After all, what kind of discipline would you expect from those ragged creatures?"

This is precisely and paradoxically expecting the nomads to act like a European population. The influence exercised on the populace is that of the feudal lord over his vassals: the lord indicates a target, the vassals fight, at their own risk, with their own methods. A Beduin, or a semi-nomad marauder, would not dream of acting without a green light from those in higher authority. Indeed, until now, Egyptian officers on the Mixed Armistice Commission, who claim a high standard of organization at home, have always admitted full responsibility for acts committed by civilians.

The Jordanians, on the other hand, claim no responsibility for the marauding of "poor persecuted wretches" who cross into Israel to collect some of the

A Beduin Sheikh interrogated by the M.A.C. Sketch by Myer

fruit from the lands which have been stolen from them.

One could understand the indecision of those Observers who hesitate to brand as a "breach of military truce" the crossing of the demarcation line by some homeless individual. But there is nothing military about the truce itself. It is a device of oriental politics, which European-minded military personnel cannot understand unless they have been in the country for a very long time and are well versed in its history. When a U.N. Observer accepts the view that three Israel soldiers were killed by "local terrorists" and not by Jordan marauders, he makes himself the laughing stock of the Arabs (and makes it possible for the Communists and Herut here to exploit this and similar pronouncements).

If the Jews complain to the Mixed Armistice Commission, it is "for propaganda purposes only." Why, most of the "armistice breaches" could have been settled by local commanders at their regular meetings!

When such contentions are mentioned to Israel officers who have any knowledge of the matter, they simply sigh. The local commanders from the other side never seem to succeed in retrieving even half of the property stolen by marauders, and more often than not simply fail to redress anything. Israel members of the MAC, tired of the routine filing of complaints, have tried once or twice to settle small incidents simply by writing a letter through the Chairman of the MAC. Thus, long ago, Jordan was asked to instruct National Guards not to level their rifles on sight at Israel patrols, as happened in a particular spot on January 1, 1954. The Jordan reply was that the Israel letter would not be answered because it contained a recommendation to Jordan authorities. (General Riley, in his report to the Security Council in October 1952, stated that appeal to the local commanders' meeting did not preclude a regular complaint being filed to the MAC chairman).

Although presenting complaints is of little practical value, the statistics of MAC proceedings may prove illuminating when the wide world examines the official record of Israel-Jordan border tension. Between December 27 and January 29, Jordan filed one complaint of robbery to Israel's 12; one of armed infiltration to Israel's eight; nine of Israeli Forces crossing the border to eight corresponding complaints by Israel. Jordan contended that Israelis had fired from over the border in 10 cases; Israel had complained of 17 such cases. This does not exhaust the list of complaints, which comprises 35 by Israel, and 57 by Jordan.

The record of the actual condemnation issued by the MAC is even more illuminating. As a rule, they are decided by the vote of the Chairman, for most likely the parties represented stick to their point of view. The Jordan delegates at the MAC, for instance, voted against condemnation of Jordan in the case of the Israel policeman whom a Jordan village watchman admitted to having killed in Israel.

The Officer Code of Honour does not bind the Jordan delegation. On the contrary, the comment on MAC deliberations by Ramallah Radio verges on the abuse of the market place, and deliberate lies are not wanting. A few weeks ago, Ramallah reported that Israel "refused to cooperate in local commanders' meetings, in order to persuade the world that Jordan does not do all it can to stop infiltration." The commentator wisely refrained from reporting the innumerable cases when Israel local commanders were fired at on arrival at meeting points.

Astounding as they are, such practices often succeed. Since Napoleon showed them the lead, Europeans have adopted a patronising attitude towards the Arabs, the "poor, childish half-savages" who need all the European guidance they can get. That primitive society is more honest and happy than the cultured may be a delusion of Rousseau's, but it is still held unreservedly by editors of illustrated magazines and by witless travellers.

A Socialist Dream Come True

The following article was written by Jennie Lee, M.P., who recently toured the country with her husband, Aneurin Bevan, and published in the London "Tribune" under the heading: "The Story that is an Inspiration to All of Us."

LONDON. —

IN Upper Galilee, down by the Dead Sea, in Beersheba, I found what I had failed to find among the garish relics and dubious architecture of old Jerusalem. I found what for me, call it by whatever name you please, is the true spirit of religion.

I found it among men and women who are winning through to a finer type of society than I have seen anywhere else in the world. While we in Britain have been talking and dreaming about Socialism, they have gone on ahead of us and are practising it.

Our Labour movement, although it has done well in the field of civil liberties and welfare services, has been vanquished up to the present when it comes to applying Socialist principles to everyday life in industry or in agriculture.

The distinctive contribution that the new State of Israel is making lies where we had failed. Is it possible for a community of five hundred, a thousand, fifteen hundred men, women and children, to live together in the countryside, owning everything in common, farming their land as one unit, governing all their affairs by democratically elected management committees?

Put like that, our imagination and experience are so circumscribed that the best we can do is conjure up a few dreary crank experiments, drab, uniform, inefficient, without savour.

Something New

That is why to know only the barebone structure of the collective agricultural settlements in Israel, the kibbutzim, is to know nothing at all. I thought I knew about them before I went to Israel. In fact, I was taken completely by surprise.

It is really something new under the sun to find beautifully appointed nurseries run on the most modern lines, with everything that the most parents could wish for, centre of these rural settlements.

The kibbutzim are criticised in some quarters for spending too lavishly on the children. The children themselves are the best answer. They are radiantly healthy and happy.

Their education also breaks fresh ground. Not for them the arid separation of abstract learning and practical work that is the curse of a class society.

Where there is no possibility of exploiting child labour, the children can gradually learn to take their place by the side of their fathers and mothers in the vineyards, olive groves, carpenters' shops, canning factories, tailors' workrooms, kitchens, laundries, dining rooms. There is much variety, for the up-to-date kibbutzim like to combine some light industries with work in the fields.

Every child goes to secondary school as well as nursery and primary. Those with a special liking or talent for music, painting, the classics, have special tuition provided. Some go on to university.

But the brother who is a carpenter, the brother who becomes a professor, the tailor, the cook, the canteen cleaner, all are equal in spirit as well as in material things.

I have seen for myself what for most Israelis is the highest and best of their new society. These kibbutzim account for no more than five per cent of the population but they have immense prestige. They are the conscience keepers of the new regime.

Strenuous but Exciting

The life they offer is strenuous but exciting. Even the oldest and most prosperous of them are as yet able to do much more for the children than for the adult generation.

A few provide pleasant small flats, well furnished and appointed, for married couples and bachelor men and women. Some have elegant halls for concerts and for use as meeting rooms and dining rooms. Others are more primitive. But there is hope everywhere.

There is an eager spirituality that makes the degree of material comfort, while important, not the only thing in life.

Above all, there is the poignant contrast between living standards in even the poorest kibbutzim with that of the immigrant camps where the newcomers first live.

Everything possible is done to move the new immigrant into at least a half-human type of dwelling, but all this takes hard labour and a straining of Israel's exceedingly limited resources.

Yet it makes no sense to say to this people, be more prudent, take in fewer settlers. The passion that lights up their whole life would be extinguished if they could calculate in that way.

Hitler's gas chambers completed what centuries of rootless wandering over the whole earth had begun pogrom following pogrom. They gather in their own from every kind of background, none so humble, so diseased, so illiterate, so despised and downtrodden that they are not welcome.

This is the kind of passion that Socialist workers everywhere who have had their own experience of victimization and of exile through poverty, should particularly understand.

We called to pay our respects to the widow of Dr. Weizmann. A pretty dark-eyed young secretary opened the door to us. Everything looked normal and comfortable except the mark on her arm.

It was a number, stamped on it in a concentration camp, the same camp from where her parents had been taken to the gas chamber, where she had lost sight of a brother and sister.

We walked through the darkness to the settlement dining room in the kibbutz of Yigal Allon. The sound of music came from one of the wooden huts. Curious, we looked inside.

A score of children, girls and boys together, ages from 11 to 16 or 17, were enjoying themselves in a kind of country dancing. Some were the children of old settlers. Some had been brought in from the immigrant camps.

Coming to Life

All had the same standard of clothes, but you could tell the difference. The recently arrived refugees had a look about them that told of a childhood of fear and privation. Slowly they were coming to life. They were as fully accepted members of the community as those who had been born there. No ugly bickering over private property rights barred the way.

It is this side of Israel life that makes the indelible impression. It is this seeking of new property and social relationships that entitles it to more than our passive goodwill. If it should be destroyed, we as well as the Jewish race would be the losers.

I wish I could send disgruntled, disillusioned Socialists out there to see for themselves. They would return, as I know I have done, with quickened hope, a warmer confidence in mankind.

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DEPARTURES: FEB. 14 — FEB. 20

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Feb. 14	0030	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0800	L. A. I.	Rome
MON.	0905	S.A.S.	(Rome, Zurich) Frankfurt, Scandinavia
Feb. 15	0745	SABENA	(Athens) Brussels, Paris, New York
	2200	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Vienna
	2300	EL AL	Nairobi, Johannesburg
TUE.	0700	SWISS AIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
Feb. 16	0900	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1045	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1045	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED.	0730	B.O.A.C.	Rome, Frankfurt, London
Feb. 17	1100	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Istanbul
THU.	0630	S.A.S.	Karachi, Calcutta, Bangkok, Tokyo
Feb. 18	0700	EL AL	Nicosia, Istanbul
	0915	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Milan, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1100	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1800	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia, Athens
	2000	EL AL	Rome, Zurich, Paris, London, New York

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

TUE. Feb. 16	1245	CYPRUS AIR	Nicosia

FROM HAIFA PORT

Feb. 16	a/s MESSAPIA	Larnaca, Piraeus, Bari Venice
Feb. 19	a/s NEGBAH	Genoa, Naples

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By DAHN BEN AMOTZ

What's New

WE went out in search of a young man named Bunim this week after reading in the papers that he is to direct a revue for the Chamber Theatre. We didn't find him, as we had expected, in Cafes Cassit, Ruval or Noga; we found him where we hadn't expected him, walking down Allenby Road. We asked if he would be willing to answer a few questions about the revue and he said he wouldn't mind if we would buy him a cup of tea in Cafe Brazil. He ordered a piece of chocolate cake while we took out our pencil. We raised our eyebrows and proposed the first question: "Is it true that the talented young writer Dahn Ben-Amotz is writing sketches for your revue?" Bunim wrinkled his forehead thoughtfully for a minute, then said, "The revue is to be called *Tac-al-Tac*. First of all, Tac stands for the initials of the Chamber Theatre; then in Hebrew the expression *tac-al-tac* refers to something of very great size. We hope this revue will take in a good hunk of the social scene in Israel." We took a gulp of warm tea and offered our second question: "We understand that Dahn Ben-Amotz has written a hilariously funny sketch about the Negev. Could you tell us something about it?" He took a cigarette from our pack, rolled it on the table and placed it behind his ear. "We have some very amusing material for the programme, Haim Hefer, for instance, has written some excellent lyrics. He has a fine sense of rhythm. It's been almost two years since we first had the idea of putting on such a revue. There were all kinds of advisers and enthusiasts, but when it came to the point, nothing happened. The Chamber Theatre has now taken the revue under its wing, and I hope it will be a success." "That's very interesting," we said, "but we'd like to hear something about the humourous sketches of Dahn Ben-Amotz." "Well," he said taking another cigarette from our pack and lighting it, "aside from Haim Hefer, Nathan Alterman is also writing for us and probably Rafael Elias and Aharon Meged. We'll be able to use actors we want from the Chamber Theatre. There will be two performances each Sunday. We hope to have our opening night on Purim."

"It sounds wonderful," we said, "but what about . . ." "The scenery and costumes," Bunim interrupted us, "will be designed by Jean David, and Sacha Abramovich will compose most of the music. This is my third job with the Chamber Theatre. I directed "My sister Eileen" and "The Sea and the House" last year. During the War I directed most of the performances of the Chizbatron Army Entertainment Group. After the War, I went to England where I studied for two years at the Old Vic. Shakespeare, Shakespeare, Shakespeare and Chekov. I like to direct good serious plays, but every once in a while I feel like going back to the atmosphere of the Chizbatron. I wish I could tell you something about the programme of the revue, but I must tell you everything about it or nothing and I can't tell you everything." We paid for his tea. We told him he could pay for his cake himself.

Top Secret

At a certain Army camp recently, a triple party was held in honour of the retiring Prime Minister, the new Chief of Staff, and his predecessor. We, however, are writing this piece in honour of the three magnificent cakes baked for the occasion by Mr. Yehezkiel Greenberg, manager of the Shekem Bakeries. He received us last week in a tiny office attached to the bakery at Nahlat Ganim and asked us to take a seat while he carefully dried his hands with a white towel. We asked him to tell us something about himself, his work and the three cakes. He was born in Cracow, Poland, he said, and has been in the baking business for the past 25 years. He was in the Fire Brigade when the war here broke out, and as a member of the Hagana he was sent to hold sites after they had been conquered by the Palmach. When mobilization officially got underway, his civilian shoes were exchanged for Army boots and he was assigned to Shekem. Later he returned to Shekem as a civilian.

"I like to do things on a big scale," he said. "I myself don't bake any more. I just issue orders and the bakers carry them out. There is a Party Unit in the Army, Capt. Shapira in charge. He tells me about the parties they are planning and I issue orders to my bakers. Only in exceptional cases when a party is given for important people, like Mr. Dulles for instance, do I bake the cakes myself."

Mr. Greenberg fumbled in his briefcase and brought out photographs of three decorated cakes. "These three *tourtes* I made for B-G, Makleff and Dayan. The biggest one was for B-G. As you can see I decorated it with the map of Israel. Here in the Negev I wrote in Sde Boker in chocolate cream. All the colours are natural too. The sea was blue, the mountains were brown and the desert was yellow. A real map."

"Topographical?" we asked. "No," he said. "Just a regular map. Captain Shapira said B-G had never seen such a beautiful cake in his life. I had it photographed in life-size, and one day I'll write him a letter and send it to him. When the party was over they wanted to take away what was left of his layer cake, but B-G said, 'No, this is mine.' On the top of it I wrote, also in chocolate cream, 'Farewell, O Pioneer of the Nation'. I didn't receive any instructions about this inscription. It was my own idea and I invented it. I asked the advice of my wife, though. Around the top I had a ring of coffee cream, and under the decorations was chocolate icing. This *tourte* was made from the best ingredients available. Three layers. Between the layers there were all sorts of creams. During the World War, I used to make wonderful cakes for the Forces here. Some of them were made of marzipan, but naturally I can't get any of that today. I once made a cake where the ingredients alone cost five pounds, five good Mandate pounds. But let us get to the subject. I made the big layer cake for B-G out of 30 eggs, half a kilo of sugar and half a kilo of flour. The circumference was 32 centimetres and the height was ten. For Makleff I made a *tourte* with a symbol of the State on it in white cream. Fourteen eggs, 350 grams of flour, 350 of sugar, circumference 27, height eight. Dayan's was the same size, same ingredients only decorated with the symbol of the Army in white cream."

A young man in a white baker's jacket came in with a tray of tea and cakes. "My main job," continued Mr. Greenberg, pushing the tray towards us "is to invent recipes. When you make up a recipe you have to think about everything. First of all you must calculate the ingredients. Then the cake should be good and it should stay together well. But it must not be too heavy, that's no good. These cakes on the tray are from a new recipe. It made a revolution in the bakeries. It saves material and work. I call it the Universal recipe. Actually it's a secret. This *tourte* here I call English Cake and this one is Chocolate *Schnittes*. I hope to publish a book of recipes and then I'll have to find a Hebrew name for each cake. I was once a member of a committee that made up Hebrew names for cakes, but there's still a lot to be done. *Bletterteig*, for instance, is *Alal* in Hebrew. Not El Al, *Alal*. But how will you say *Schnittes* in Hebrew? *Limone Schnittes*, *Schokolade Schnittes*? We thought for a minute and said, "*Limone* is lemon and *schnittes* is slices. Why not Lemon Slices?" Mr. Greenberg said that a lemon slice is not a cake. "There is a cake I used to call the Universal. Today I call it the Rectangle. I'm afraid I won't be able to tell you much about my recipes. They are secret. Here you can see in this report I have underlined: 'The above-mentioned recipes are top secret and are not to be shown to unauthorized persons.' I have 17 new recipes. Each month I issue orders to all the bakeries in Israel: 'From this day to this day you will bake a certain percentage of Alals, Moons, Rectangles, Punches and Schnittens.' I invented the name Moon. I talked to Prof. Klausner about it. Well, how do the cakes taste?"

We swallowed the last bite of a certain universal recipe and washed it down with some tea. It tasted like . . . Top secret.

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HAIFA'S BOAT RE-BUILDERS

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

IN countries older than ours, trades have traditions handed down from father to son. In Israel, most tradesmen must start from scratch. Israel's boat builders must be good to begin with, because the sea is not sentimental, and does not take our traditional "well, it's a young country," into consideration.

In 1946, seven ex-servicemen formed the Galia cooperative in Haifa Port and started boat building from scratch. Today, they employ 30 workers and have built a name for their boats. They make small boats, repair all kinds of ships, vessels, and barges, reconstruct and overhaul old boats, do salvage work, and are experts in overland boat transport. Their manager, sabra Amnon Rissin recently drove a huge trailer with fishing boats from Haifa to Eilat, which is a difficult route even for a passenger automobile.

Galia men use eucalyptus wood to construct the skeleton of their small boats, then cover it with other woods, mainly oak, which are steamed into shape. The eucalyptus is locally obtained from trees which were brought from Australia over 50 year ago to help combat malaria in swampy areas. Because eucalyptus thrives in moisture it is an obvious choice for boats. It is much cheaper than taxed imported timber, and requires no foreign currency.

One of Galia's specialties is reconstruction and the men are proud of two jobs they have just completed. The 30 ton, 115 h.p. fishing smack Karish, ran aground in Tel Aviv last May and was badly damaged. Galia men brought her to their yard by the overland route because she was too badly smashed for sea transport. Extensive repairs were required on her ribs, planking and keel. The fishermen owners never expected to see the Karish afloat again, but this week she is taking to the sea once more, renamed Drorit, because the fishermen believe that a change of name will bring a change of luck. The repairs cost IL.20,000, which is little compared to the price of a new boat, if they could have obtained one at all.

The 40-ton, 120 h.p. veteran fishing trawler, Nun has now gone down to the sea again from the Galia yard. She was built in Egypt in 1935, brought here in 1940 and served the Nakhshon company as the first large Jewish fishing vessel. In 1947, "worn out," she was taken out of commission and stood sadly on the quay until the Edva fishing cooperative bought her for IL.5,000, had her temporarily overhauled, and worked with her until six months ago. During this time she more than paid for herself, and was a source of livelihood to seven men and their families.

Refitting at the "Galia" Yard. Photo by Muhlstock

Galia men then took on the "impossible" job of rebuilding the "Nun," and worked on her for three months. They gave her diesel motor a complete overhaul, replaced almost everything above the water line and renewed practically everything under it, until hardly any original part remained on her at all. Altogether 30 c.m. of wood were used on the job. Now the crew has installed a modern echo sounder in the boat, and expects to sail her for another 10 years. The whole job cost them IL.15,000.

Besides its normal work of diving, overhauling, building, salvaging and transporting boats, Galia occasionally gets unusual orders, as the repair of enemy vessels which have foundered on our coast. These are mainly Syrian, Egyptian or Lebanese fishing boats which ran into storms along our shores and must be repaired before they can be returned through the Mixed Armistice Commissions. Galia's bills for these jobs are not always paid immediately, but when some Syrian cows stray across our lines, the Syrians are reminded of their outstanding bills with Galia before they get their cows back. At present Syria still owes over IL.1,000 to the Galia yard, which is one firm to which the Arab boycott does not apply.

Like so many other firms, Galia has its difficulties. The greatest is the high price of imported timber, which is the main raw material. The men say that boat-building materials are customs free all over the world, but here a 100% duty, which greatly raises their costs, is collected.

Galia now hopes for building orders from the fishing fleet. The firm has already been commissioned to fit two hulls, purchased in Britain, which were brought here after long delays. The cooperative is a non-political unaffiliated concern. This sometimes makes for difficulties, but Galia carries on learning the age old trade of the boatbuilders.

Suez Blockade Tied to Canal Negotiations

LONDON (JCFNS.) —

"I have not the least doubt that the Revolutionary Council of Egypt has no aggressive intentions towards Israel and is perfectly reconciled to its existence," said Mr. Ian Mikardo, M.P., this week. Mr. Mikardo had just returned from a visit to Cairo, where he met President Nagib, Col. Abdul Nasser, the "strong man" of the new regime, and Major-General Hakim Amer, the young Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian Army. His four-day stay in Cairo formed the last part of a journey which included a visit to India and Pakistan. Although the Egyptian leaders knew perfectly well that he was a Jew and an active Zionist, Mr. Mikardo told me, he was, nevertheless, accorded a most friendly and cordial welcome.

Summing up his impressions of the present situation in Egypt, he said that the Wafd and the Moslem Brotherhood had been disbanded, but not destroyed. The threat to Nagib's regime still existed, mainly because of political, administrative, and economic difficulties, and the popularity of the Revolutionary Council during the last few months had declined.

In that situation, he continued, the conclusion of an agreement with Britain that would satisfy Egyptian National pride and national aspirations was essential for the stability of the present regime.

"I am satisfied," Mr. Mikardo declared, "that if such an agreement could be reached, the Suez Canal blockade against Israel would no longer be a part of Egypt's general policy."

Exhibitions from Holland and Mexico

Dutch Painting at the Tel Aviv Museum

THE exhibition of Dutch Painting from 1630 to 1850 now to be seen at the Tel Aviv Museum is both enjoyable and interesting and, in view of the fact that most Dutch artists of the past 100 years are little known outside their own country, it is also highly instructive. To most people, Dutch means the 17th century art of Rembrandt, Vermeer, de Hooch, Jan Steen, Gerard Dou, Ruisdael, Cuyp and Frans Hals. These "great Dutch" sought their main inspiration in their own country and in the local and intimate scenes around them; and it is interesting to note in the present exhibition that this "homespun" quality still persists, as does that understanding and feeling for pigment which is a characteristic of the great period.

The works which, together with a number of paintings by Joseph and Isaac Israels owned by the Tel Aviv Museum, number over 100, have been very well arranged in chronological order. Moreover, the Directors of the Stedelijk Museum of Amsterdam have seen to it that for the most part only *fine* examples of the various masters' works have been sent to Israel; for this we must be especially grateful.

The characteristic of the 19th century paintings is a lively naturalism. There are some lovely works by Weissenbruch who can make a strip of wet sand and a windy sky into a poem, and by the brothers Maris and Anton Mauve, whose paintings have a quiet but penetrating charm. There are also three fine Jongkinds. The Joseph Israels form an impressive section of the exhibition. There is a self-portrait (loaned by the Stedelijk Museum) in the tradition of Rembrandt which is an excellent piece of painting and a revealing human study.

Naturally, the five paintings by Van Gogh (1853-1890), whose work is so well known here, are of outstanding interest. None of the "famous" Van Gogh's are on view but it is fascinating to study his early works. "Carnations" and "Water Mill," when he still painted within the boundaries of the academic tradition. They make it difficult to believe him capable of producing his later blazing canvases. More "typical" is the later Self-Portrait and a charming "Mill" in the high-keyed palette of the Impressionists.

The latter part of the 19th century is also represented by Isaac Israels, Breitner and Witsen, all painters of lively craftsmanship. Particularly worth noting are the Israels portraits (the "Little Servant Girl" is delightful), the "On Board Ship" and "View of the Lauriergracht in Amsterdam" by Breitner and the three Witsen landscapes. The spirit of the classic Dutch painters is revived in Verster, a number of whose still-life paintings are on view; and there is a very good piece of painting by Jacoba Ritsema, a study of a woman in a yellow dress.

A painter who had much influence on contemporary Dutch painting is Jan Toorop (died 1928). He went through many phases but always remained an excellent draughtsman, and the four examples of his work repay study.

Modern Group

With Piet Mondrien — forerunner of the abstractionists — and Van der Leck, we come to the "moderns." Only one Piet Mondrian is on show, a composition in dull greys and pale browns, more "emotional" than his later work, when he restricted himself to horizontal and vertical lines but used bright squares of colour.

In the work of the contemporary Dutch represented here — Kruyder, Gestel (died 1941 in Hilversum), Sluyters, Weigman, Piet and Matthieu Chabot, Wiegers, Charley Toorop (daughter of Jan Toorop), Schumacher, Willink, Ket and Jacoba Van Heemskerk — we can see signs of foreign influence. (Van Dongen, although born in Holland, has spent most of his life in France and must be considered a member of the "Paris School". There are three good examples of his sophisticated work shown — the "Clown," expressing feeling and drama is uncharacteristic). Yet these artists, are no imitators, and in the choice of subjects and devotion to craftsmanship remain innately "Dutch" in their work. In painters such as Dick Ket, Schumacher and Willink we see, in modern guise, that devotion to faithful representation that characterized their great forebears. Particularly impressive is the work of Hendrik Chabot, massive in construction and moving in its forceful expression.

The varied work of Sluyters, with its beautiful manipulation of paint, claims attention. Charley Toorop's painting is extraordinarily vigorous — it leaps out at the spectator — and Leo Gestel's paintings show a brilliant use of cubistic effects. The work of these contemporary painters is evidence that Holland today is creating something of real value and making an important contribution to the art of our time. *S.W.*

HENDRIK CHABOT: Dutch Landscape (See above)

Mexican Art at the Bezalel Museum

AN exhibition of "Modern Mexican Prints," loaned by the National Art Museum of Mexico City, the "Galeria Mexicana," the Society of Mexican Graphic Artists, and private collectors, was opened at the Bezalel Museum on February 6. The first impression of these 120 prints by 35 artists, woodcuts, linocuts, lithos and isolated engravings, is that of craftsmanslike competence in full mastery of the medium. The lithographs are technically excellent without exception.

Political propaganda is a strong element in this representative selection. After what we have read about the methods common to all warring parties in Central American civil wars, it is difficult to study these prints with a partisan interest in their subject matter. To differentiate between Ignacio Aguirre, Beltran Alberto, Leopoldo Mendez or Alfredo Zalce would be difficult. All of them chronicle fascist and other atrocities in the same woodcut technique of strong contrasts of black and white, influenced alike by popular prints of the 19th century and by Frans Masareel. We cannot decide how clear their artistic expression is to the Mexican proletarian to whom they address themselves, but we believe that the naive lead engravings and zincographs by Jose Guadelupe Posada have a stronger popular appeal.

Those artists who seek their themes in Indian life or even try to revive old Indian styles, are naturally the most interesting to us. There are some beautiful lithos by Raul Anguiano, Elizabeth Catlett and Angel Zamparra, which show us the face of the aborigine, unchanged since Columbus. Manuel Echauri and Feliciano Pena are, alas, the only ones who depict the magnificent ancient monuments of their country, while Murado Chavez successfully uses Asbec sculpture in a surrealist context.

The only artist who goes back to colonial baroque is Galvan Guerrero in his beautiful litho "The Angel of Death," and Rufino Tamayo is the only representative of abstract art. Alberto Beltrain's "Sugar Mill," Pablo O'Higgins "Brickmakers," Zaice Alfredo's "Hatbraiders" portray people at work, a favourite theme, whilst Morado Chavez in "The Hammock" gives a beautifully balanced presentation of a favourite pastime.

Rivera Landscapes

Diego Rivera, the "Grand Old Man" of Mexican Art, has some landscapes in water colour which show a surprisingly strong Japanese influence and ten ink sketches for propaganda frescoes, remarkable for their sound composition only. Two Rivera lithos give a better idea of his great talent.

To the exhibition of Mexican graphics, the Bezalel Museum has added a well-selected show of photographs of pre-Columbian antiquities and architecture. A small collection of bizarre Peruvian *Chimus* pottery of the 12th century is also exhibited. These two collections are extremely interesting in themselves, and also prove how faint the traces of ancient tradition must be in contemporary Mexican graphics. An exhibition of reproductions of modern Mexican paintings, frescoes especially, would have been a greater help to the art student, eager to form an idea about Mexican Art.

The "Exhibit of the Month" for February is an oil painting of "Three Women" by Paul Serusier, highly gifted disciple of Gauguin, and standardbearer of "Cloisonnism," emphasizing figures by outlining them, as in mediaeval enamel work or tapestries. The school today belongs to the forgotten "isms" but this tiny example of it survives as a work of gemlike loveliness.

An excellent collection of Hogarth prints, a valuable gift to the Museum by Mr. Cecil Hyman, Minister to South Africa, is exhibited in the anteroom. Close study of these prints heightens our respect for the exquisite perfection with which Lawrence Olivier has reproduced the Hogarthian *milieu* in his "Beggar's Opera." *Th.F.M.*

(See picture on page 8.)

BRIDGE By JERUSALEMITE

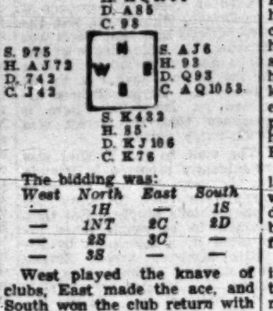
THE BRAVI-BENJAMINI CUP

The cream of the country's bridge players flocked to Tel Aviv over last weekend to contest the Bravi-Benjamini Cup. Twenty tables participated in the annual event. The Haifa and Jerusalem guests were not in their usual form, due probably to the fatigue of the trip.

The results were:

Goodman-Grunpeter) first ex aequo
Dr. Maria-Meilon) 136 points.
Eliasaff-Peker, third, 134 points.

We reproduce hereunder one of the hands, which was very neatly handled by the declarer in a seemingly hopeless contract:

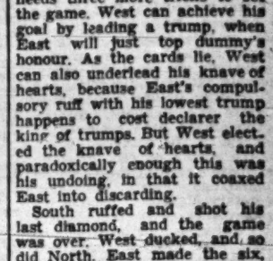


The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
—	1H	—	1S
—	1NT	2C	2D
—	2S	3C	—
—	3S	—	—

West played the knave of clubs, East made the ace, and South won the club return with the king. The knave of diamonds was overtaken with dummy's ace, and declarer made two more diamonds by means of a finesse. A club was next ruffed in dummy, and the king of hearts was allowed to win.

Compelled to get out of dummy, South called for the heart queen, and West made his ace. The following situation had now become established:

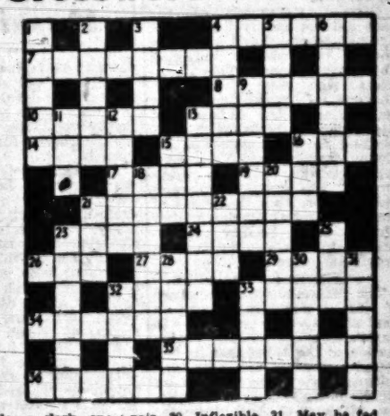


At this point, the defence needs three more tricks to set the game. West can achieve his goal by leading a trump, when East will just top dummy's honour. As the cards lie, West can also underlead his knave of hearts, because East's compulsory ruff with his lowest trump happens to cost declarer the king of trumps. But West elected the knave of hearts, and paradoxically enough this was his undoing, in that it coaxed East into discarding.

South ruffed and shot his last diamond, and the game was over. West ducked, and so did North. East made the six, but he could not prevent South from winning two more tricks.

It is interesting to note that it would not have helped West to ruff the diamond. Declarer needs only to ruff with the queen, which is the winning play *irrespective of the position of the knave*: this compels East to overruff with the ace. If he next returns the club, dummy will make his ten of trumps; on a trump return, however, declarer will play for an even split.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS: —4. Singular cracksman? 7. Wrong river moving slowly. 8. May be thoughtfully racked. 10. Natives of the street? 12. Look for a king, we hear. 14. Alter the date slightly if you want information. 15. Dr. Charles? 16. The earsman to acknowledge the applause? 17. Not a London vehicle. 19. Dash of the lancers. 21. Did you pick it yesterday? 23. Apparently Brenda's armed. 24. Carry more than a child. 26. Oh, he's wonderful. 27. Not now in the news. 29. Is it played with a lot of spirit? 32. Only a villain would do a dark one. 33. How you may be ordered to stand. 34. Don't take short steps. 35. A diver needs it. 36. Red suit.

DOWN:—1. Darts may be played in a different way. 2. Descriptive of novel expectations. 3. Sobs for the manager. 4. A rising fellow. 5. Can make you shiver. 6. A capital place. 9. Take a softer attitude. 11. Light letter to the Artillery. 12. Take a dip. 13. Kept within bounds. 15. The fruit of this thorn. 16. This tender supplies drinks. 18. Hired, not torn. 20. One of the united sides. 21. A rugger player goes over for it. 22. Prefix of negative significance. 23. The drunkard's downfall. 25. Spring forth. 28. A runner may show a clean pair. 30. Inflexible. 31. May be fed with coins. 32. He may give women their looks. 33. Suitable substitutes for chop-sticks?

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

ACROSS:—1. Chains. 7. Paper-hat. 8. Dora. 10. Cronin. 11. Stolen. 14. Led. 16. Ideas. 17. Sped. 19. Carve. 21. Canoe. 22. Sabot. 23. (Twinkle) Toes. 26. Strut. 28. Ban.. 29. Pounce. 30. Parcel. 31. Urge. 32. Lanterns. 33. Set-tee.

DOWN:—1. Crocks. 2. Ironed. 3. Spa(l)n. 4. Festive. 5. Chile(chilly). 6. Stuns. 8. Dole. 9. (t)Rid(ent). 12. Ode. 13. Eagle. 15. Manor. 18. (Peter) Pan-to. 19. (k)Cab. 20. Rot(ter). 21. Cat-ches. 22. Sun. 23. Target. 24. Once. 25. Salute. 26. Spill. 27. Ruins. 28. Bar(mald). 30. Puss.

Radio Review

Health with Humour

"THE Labour Front" — which manages to vary its subjects despite the apparent limitation of its theme — brought us this week "Etanim of the Air." "Etanim" is the journal of the Kupat Holim, and the feature was presented as a radio magazine. The result, for this series, was revolutionary — a dash of humour and not a single interview.

First, a doctor talked on the nature and advantages of sleep. It seems that workers roll up in the morning looking pale and tired because of a lack of slumber, which can be partially traced to the amount of noise made by other people (including the neighbour's radio) during the night. It was all highly instructive, while those responsible for this series must have been proud of the contribution to national morale produced by the soporific effect of some of their previous broadcasts. Another doctor came to the microphone and explained the nature and functions of the human heart. Then came a feuilleton on penicillin, the wonder drug. This particular type of humour may not be everyone's meat, but far be it from me to quibble with any light relief. Even the snatch of music used as a theme for this item was unusually bright for this programme. Finally there was a period of questions and answers on medical topics.

It was all a great relief and a welcome change: it also provides a pointer. The reason for its success was that the items were kept reasonably brief, instead of the customary flogging of a dead horse. Not every programme can be presented as a journal, but the principle is sound and can be applied and developed. If this line is followed up, the labour series will be listened to for pleasure, and not out of duty.

Magazine Style

Saturday's "Stage and Screen" is an example of a successful magazine programme, although it has the advantage of subject-matter that is naturally popular. It is at present being edited by Michael Ohad and Elimelech Ram, but the result is as before. Last week, the first item was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Matate company. They recollected some of their "hits" and added one or two original notes. The level was that of an intelligent concert party with the usual obvious humour and tuneless singing. The highlight was, of course, the witty lyrics of the songs. But where are the shows of yesteryear? And what has happened in general to popular songs in the country? Despite the extensive and intensive musical activities, the number of new compositions that have become general favourites over the past three or four years is almost nil. The old Altermann-Ferschko period of the Matate and the songs connected with the War of Independence appear at this point to be almost golden eras.

One of the other items covered in "Stage and Screen" was the forthcoming concert series of the I.P.O., in which two pianists are to alternate in Bloch's piano concerto. It was a bright idea to bring them both down, but it was not easy to formulate an appropriate interview. In fact, the questions were unusually fatuous. It is fallacious to ask "Has this work got a Jewish content like Bloch's other works?" Bloch's music tends to schizophrenia and a number of his works (e.g. his Concerto Grosso) cannot be classified as Jewish. Then the pianists were asked: "Will the Israel public like the work?" and "Is the conductor or the soloist the star of this work?" Fortunately they both remained polite and neither tried to throw the piano at the interviewer.

"Information please" is growing up and now appears before a real live audience. Those responsible were wise to find their feet in the studio before venturing out before the public. It was good to note that the questions were more varied than previously and the moderator is no longer a member of the team. The audience seemed somewhat overawed, but I feel it won't be long before Dr. Leibowitz will be rivalling Danny Kaye in popular esteem.

Pick of next week's listening: Mesotti's piano concerto (tonight at 9); French music after Debussy (series beginning Second Programme, tomorrow at 4); Memorial to Cantor Nahum Wilkomirsky (tomorrow at 7.15); Mahler's 9th symphony (series beginning Second Programme, Lwow: pioneer of the "Hebrew song" (Monday at 8); "Rock of Jerusalem" by Mattityahu Shoham (Monday at 9).

Audio

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 467 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 33.3, 48.9 & 322 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m. (tomorrow, 8.30 a.m.) 1.30, 6.15, 8.30 & 11.00 a.m. **Arabic Programme** (including News): 8.00 a.m., 2.15 & 6.30 p.m.

TODAY

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.40 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 8.30 Close Down.

12.00 N. "Music at Noon" (R). 12.30 "Military Bands" (R). 12.50 Programme for Hospitals (R). 1.45 Break for Music. 3.00 Kabbalat Shabbath. 8.30 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Children's Hour. 5.00 Classical Request Programme: Prelude "Khowanchina" (Mussorgsky); Symphony No. 5 (Bruckner). 7.00 Light Music. 7.30 Songs (R). 8.00 Talk. 8.25 Bible Reading. 8.45 Story. 9.00 Friday Night Concert: "Topiola" Symphonic Poem (Sibelius). Boston Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Sergei Koussevitsky; Piano Concerto in F major (Mennotti), Oklahoma Symphony Orchestra, Conductor: Victor Alessandro, Soloist: Joseph Battista; "Gastein" Symphony (Schubert), Vienna State Opera Orchestra, Conductor: Felix Prohaska. 10.30 Songs (R). 11.05 Close Down.

TOMORROW

7.30 a.m. Service and Melodies. 8.40 Songs (R). 9.00 Morning Concert: Brandenburg Concerto No. 1 (Bach); Fantasia K. 608 (Mozart); Ballet Suite (Roger); Spirituals for Orchestra (Schubert). 10.00 Music Quiz. 10.20 Literature Corner. 11.00 Concert Hall: String Quartet No.3 (Haydn); Trumpet Concerto (Kaminsky); Symphony No. 7 (Malipiero). 12.00 Curtain Up. 12.30 Requests (R). 1.00 Theatres and Films. 1.45 Cantoral Recordings. 2.00 Close Down.

4.30 p.m. Variety (R). 4.30 Light Music (R). 4.45 Opera: Boris Godunov (Mussorgsky), part II. 5.00 Don Quixote. 7.00 "Guests in the Studio." 7.15 Hamavdil & Melaveh Malka. 7.45 Talk. 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.24 Bible Reading. 8.40 Sport. 8.45 Newsreel. 9.00 Folk Dances. 9.50 Concert: Brandenburg Concerto No.4 (Bach); Piano Concerto No.12 (Mozart). 10.00 Dance Music. 11.05 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

466, 395, 214, 48.9 M.

English News: 1.45 p.m. 10.15 p.m. **French:** 2.00 p.m.

Today: 3.00 p.m. Programme for Tomorrow. 4.05 Music (R). 4.45 Tomorrow: 4.00 p.m. Music of Our Times. 4.45 Preclassical Music. 5.20 Legends. 5.40 Folk Dances. 6.15 Close Down.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.2 M.): 11.15 Readings & News. 11.30 The Land of Israel. 11.45 News of the Muse.

Tomorrow: 11.15 News and Programme Highlights. 11.25 Folk Dances. 11.35 "The Week in the Knesset." 11.50 Melaveh Malka. 12.00 Talmud Lesson.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.4, 216, 238 & 239 M.): 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Concert. 7.30 This Week's Events. 7.40 Opera. 8.30 News. 8.45 From the World of Music. 9.00 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

Tomorrow: 6.30 p.m. Opening. 6.35 Saturday Night Programme. 6.50 Folk Dance. 7.00 Variety. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.50 Music (R). 8.00 Light Music (R). 8.30 News. 8.45 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS: (24.80, 34.92, 30.43 & 50.90 M.) 6.30-7.00 p.m.

Today: News. News Talk. British Album. **Tomorrow:** News. Parliamentary Review. Contact Programme. International Commentary.

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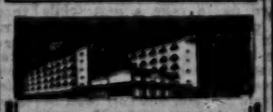

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Influence of Mission Education

No Proselytizing in Jaffa's Christian Schools

SEEN from the Tel Aviv beach, Jaffa's skyline is like something out of the Arabian nights. But poverty and hardship haunt its ancient alleyways and Oriental courtyards, where 50,000 newcomers to Israel are crowded.

It is small wonder that some six per cent of Jaffa's Jewish children of elementary school and kindergarten age have been sent to the schools and kindergartens of three of the four Christian Missions in Jaffa.

The attendance figures of the mission schools are not particularly significant (see box). But their principals report an upward trend, though it is not known how far this concerns Jaffa and its environs, since many of the pupils are drawn from centres farther afield. They do indicate that the Mission schools have become a cultural force in the life of Jaffa's Jewish community.

In what way is this force making itself felt? How far is it desirable? Must it inevitably be negative?

To this last question, there is an association of 13 women's organizations which says "yes." They have formed a *Keren Yeladenu* (Our Children's Fund) whose avowed purpose is "to keep children from the influence of the Missions."

Fund's View

Of course, there is nothing conspiratorial about the committee, which seeks publicity, and the activities of which are naturally known to the directors of the Mission Schools themselves. Its thesis is that every Jewish child should be brought up within the full light of our Torah and Talmud, a point of view which they are perfectly entitled to hold. Conversely, the Mission schools should serve only the Christian minority here (and possibly the Moslem, if that community does not object) for at best, so runs their argument, "Mission education" must inevitably be orientated *outside* Judaism if not *against* it.

Many members go further, holding that the Mission Schools by their very nature must become agencies for the conversion of Jewish children. Nor is this the last stage of the argument: there has been talk here (though it has not necessarily stemmed from the *Keren Yeladenu* organization) that in some cases Missions have even indulged in sharp practises in order to attract possible converts, holding out various material benefits, such as free meals, free medical services, free transport to and from schools, in addition to material rewards and prizes, in order to draw Jewish pupils within their orbit.

Let us emphasize at the very outset that a careful, preliminary investigation in Jaffa (the results of which have been published in this paper) has shown emphatically that this is not the case.

In Jaffa at least (and one can probably conclude that the same holds in all the Mission school centres in the country) every assertion of deliberate attempts on the part of the Mission schools to attract children can be shown to be completely unfounded. It would appear to be the duty of all of us, and of the Keren Yeladenu in particular since it is so expressly concerned with work in this sphere, to categorically deny all assertions of such a nature. Like most ill-founded rumour based on prejudice and fear, this talk is liable to create serious ill-feeling, not only within our country but outside it.

The possible Christian influence of the Mission schools on their pupils is a much more difficult and complex question, as it is almost impossible to trace changes in social attitudes without elaborately controlled scientific surveys. But it can be stated that there has not been one known case of apostasy in any pupil of a Mission school, and that parents appear to be satisfied that the integrity of their children is in no way under assault.

The working philosophy of the Mission schools in regard to religious indoctrination is more easily examined.

4,715 children attend the 10 Jewish Government elementary schools in Jaffa, about 600 go to the kindergartens of the City Council, and probably some 300 to the kindergartens of other organizations and private individuals. About 600 of the 700 elementary school and kindergarten pupils of the three Mission schools can be estimated to be drawn from Jewish families in Jaffa. The 200 secondary school pupils, of whom about 90 are probably drawn from Jaffa, fall into a different category: for there is no secondary school in Jaffa but that of the Missions.

In both the College of Terra Sancta and the College de St. Frere in Jaffa, Christian religious instruction is rigorously confined to Christian pupils, Jewish and Moslem pupils being excluded from morning prayers, from the celebration of Christian festivals and from the study of the New Testament. In the Scotch Mission, this is not the case. There, religious instruction is common, and it is within the jurisdiction of the principal and her staff to devise a programme "suitable" for both Jews and Gentiles. The programme does, in fact, include some study of the New Testament, as was reported in an earlier article.

Children at this school and schools of this sort undoubtedly are exposed to the influence of Christian doctrine and belief. How far this is a threat to their "Jewishness" depends upon a constellation of factors: the actual programme, the personality and motives of the teachers, and the family background of the children. Unfortunately, it is difficult to assess these factors objectively.

Many of the organizations affiliated with *Keren Yeladenu* believe that Israel should be based politically on Jewish religious principles. Organizations of this sort naturally hold that State education should be religious and that, whereas Christian and Moslem schools obviously have the right to exist within Israel, they should function exclusively within the Christian and Moslem communities. From this viewpoint Christian religious schools can only play a negative part within a Jewish community, but then this must also be true of any Jewish school that is not religiously oriented.

This point of view, of course, represents a minority opinion. Israel is not a theocratic state, and the Government school system is not based on religious doctrine. The choice as to the manner of a child's religious education is left to the parents. In fact, the way the Bible is studied varies greatly from school to school, and for the most part, it is not studied from an expressly religious point of view.

Educational Aims

The aim of our educational system (in common with that of other democratic countries) appears to be the production of law-abiding, industrious citizens with at least a modicum of general culture. We certainly seek to identify our children with our country's past and future (as do other countries) through the celebration of national festivals, through the inevitable concentration on our own national history and literature, and through a programme of instruction (not yet as well worked out as it should be) in the principles of civics and their implementation in our government agencies. But it does not mean that we sponsor exclusive doctrines of thought.

If this is our view of the aims of education in Israel, there is no logical reason why foreign schools cannot operate here, provided that they initiate teaching programmes including these positive aspects of Israel citizenship and culture. In this respect, as had been noted in the Jaffa Mission schools visited, Hebrew language and literature classes are taught by Jews; and should our Ministry of Education arrange a syllabus of Hebrew, contemporary civics and government, there seems to be no reason why the Mission schools should not include it in their curriculum.

Clearly, what is required is a more informed public opinion, and in particular more effective liaison between Mission school and Government school teachers, who are virtually isolated from one another at present. Most people here (teachers included) are hazy as to the principles of work of the Mission schools. In fact, the word "Mission" is nearly always a misnomer. "Missions" conduct non-proselytising educational institutions all over the world and many thousands of Jewish children abroad have been educated by nuns and priests, without abandoning their faith of their people.

An important purpose of democratic education, frequently not fully understood by parents or teachers, is the training of the critical faculties of the mind to assess values and systems of values on their merits. Possibly the Government should frame a general rule, that Jewish pupils of Mission schools should not participate in religious services. To go beyond that might mean denying them educational gains.

Action in Jaffa Needed

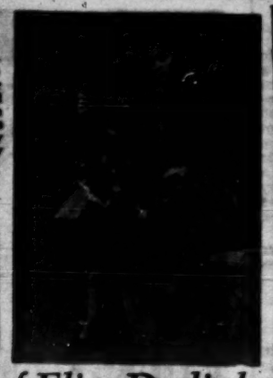
The delineation of the reasons why parents have turned away from our own Government schools is another matter, and one which merits the most serious consideration on our part. Jaffa, sprawling and resentful at the end of the road to Tel Aviv from which it draws its economic *raison d'etre*, urgently needs dynamic social planning and action.

This is where *Keren Yeladenu* could operate positively. Let those Women's organizations continue with much of the good work they have begun. The school restaurants and the Jaffa youth club of the Mizrachi Women of America are cases in point, as are the creches and hostels of Wizo and the Working Mothers' Organizations.

There should be a municipal secondary school within so large and important a community. There is a need for a family survey to show how many working mothers cannot be at home to provide children with their midday meal. The number must be very considerable, and the subsequent need for school restaurants and youth clubs is urgent. At present, only two schools in Jaffa have restaurants. Six hundred children eat there and at the Jaffa *Bet Hanoar*. A conservative estimate of the number who require such services is 2,500.

The *Keren Yeladenu's* appeal should not content itself with a negative attack on Mission Schools. It should also campaign for a critical re-examination of the objectives and techniques of our own Government Schools. In this it would be doing a great service to education.

(This is the third of a series of articles. The others appeared on February 5 and 8.)



Eliza (Hanna Meron) the flower girl and (left) the lady. The hat of grey tulle is by Weiss.

Metamorphosis of Eliza Doolittle

Post Fashion Correspondent

NOT the smallest joy of the Chamber Theatre's current production of "Pygmalion" which is playing to packed houses, is Hannah Meron's exquisite wardrobe, created by Tel Aviv's Lola Baer. Miss Baer is considered by many as the probable leader of our *haute couture* but this is the first time she has designed for the stage.

The subtlety and distinction which Shaw's Eliza has to achieve in the process of her transformation, requires gowns sufficiently theatrical to be effective across the footlights, but at the same time sufficiently modulated to achieve the necessary effect of uncluttered elegance and poise. Miss Baer proved more than equal to this extremely difficult task.

In the second act, Eliza takes tea at Mrs. Higgins's "at home" in a dress worked out of three colours of silk organza: layer on layer of deepening pink are topped by a swirl of very dark "slate-black" grey. The effect is a rose colour with a strange, muted radiance, reminiscent of "shot" taffeta, but in essence startlingly new, and singularly effective on the stage.

'Tulip Line'

In all, this dress would have drawn honours in any current Parisian collection, with its deep *decolletage*, its covered shoulders and the new "tulip-line" that through an intricate cleverness of cut in the shoulder and sleeve gives becoming fullness to the bust and a tiny, flat appearance to the diaphragm and waist.

The gown in which Higgins ultimately presents his Galatea to fashionable London is nothing short of magnificent in its apparent simplicity.

In gleaming silver-grey, this ball dress is almost without ornament, depending upon its elegant line and rich incandescence of its material for its effect. Again it has the daring "scoop" *decolletage*, and covered shoulder of the current Paris line, which incidentally provided an excellent frame for Miss Meron's expressive face and well-poised head. A single, surprising line of charcoal-coloured ribbon provides relief in the long shining fall of the skirt, a note repeated in a diaphanous stole of charcoal-coloured tulle.

In spite of this apparent simplicity the gown is actually a dressmaker's feat. Its hemline is 18 metres wide. The skirt is worked out in eight horizontally placed pieces, three in front, five behind, so that the back with its slight train falls into a grouping of pleats. This pattern is repeated in a large skirted petticoat.

Miss Meron's performance as Eliza has been much applauded here. Her task was certainly made easier by these lovely and dramatic clothes.

Perhaps the secret of Lola Baer's success in this first difficult enterprise in the theatre is that she invariably interprets fashion in relation to its background. On the eve of leaving for the Paris collections, she says: "The too-luxurious and the sumptuous in materials, line and decoration are not suitable for our life, either for theatrical purposes or for our daily backgrounds."

CHANEL'S COMEBACK

By BARBARA MILLER

PARIS, (UP).—CHANEL is back making dresses. Mlle. Gabrielle Chanel of perfume fame, one of the biggest names in the French fashion field before World War II, made her comeback here this week with some revolutionary ideas which are keeping Dior, Fath, and other top-notchers uneasy. Her advice: "Stop dressing just to please other women—wear what becomes you most, not just the current fad.

"Dress simply, with luxurious elegance, and you'll look pretty."

Bright-eyed, ageless "Coco" Chanel—her nickname came from her habit of rising at cock-crow—believes the time has come to save Paris' reputation as the world's fashion centre. No more "falsies," she says. "No more armoured bodices. The body should be able to move freely and live."

In 1939, Chanel started a craze with her casual sweaters and skirts every bit as widespread as Dior's post-world War II "New Look." Can she do it again?

Centenary Of Aletta Jacobs

AMSTERDAM. — LAST Tuesday, women's organizations in Holland commemorated the anniversary of Aletta Jacobs, the Jewish pioneer of women's emancipation in Holland, who was born a century ago. The Netherlands Federation of University Women, the Organization for Women's Equal Citizenship etc. held a joint memorial meeting, and an Aletta Jacobs memorial exhibition has been organized in the International Archives of the Women's Movement in Amsterdam.

In the seventies of the last century, Aletta Jacobs made history by fighting the authorities to obtain admission to the University, in order to study medicine, the first girl in Holland ever to do so.

Aletta's intelligence, industry and unassuming behaviour at the University won her the full sympathy of her professors and fellow-students. Soon, a few other girl students were admitted, one of the first being her younger sister Charlotte who became a pharmacist. In contrast to countries like England and the United States, the presence of women in Dutch universities soon became accepted as a matter of course, and no-one ever thought of establishing special women's colleges, as in Oxford and Cambridge.

Visited England

After completing her studies, Aletta visited England where she established many contacts with the pioneers of women's emancipation in that country. In 1878, she became the first woman physician, and specialized in gynaecology and pediatrics. In addition to her professional work, she devoted much time and energy to the struggle for women's emancipation and against social injustice and evils. In her medical practice and otherwise, Aletta Jacobs continuously came across the misery of women caused by discriminatory legislation as well as by other social evils. She fought for better housing and a better education in sex matters, and against prostitution. At an early age, she became one of the main Dutch champions of women's suffrage, which she considered a *sine qua non* of their intellectual, social and moral progress. Here, too, it may be added, the struggle had a far less violent character than in England; the women's case soon found many supporters. In 1919, its object was achieved.

Despite her many public responsibilities, Aletta Jacobs was by no means a "blue stocking", but became renowned as an excellent housewife and a most charming hostess. When she died, in 1929, she had the great satisfaction that most of the ideas which she had so valiantly defended had become common property. *HENRIETTE BOAS*

עוד עברי לכותחילים

משרה פנויה

מאת: קראתי היום מודעה בדבר משרה, שמורכבת מעבודות אחדות, מהן שאני מסוגלת לעבוד. לכן אבקש, שתקראו אותה בעין בוחנת ותגידו זה לזה בקצרים מדוייקים:

מהי המשרה לשמה דורשים מזכירות?

דלתן:

ויש מזכירה לרופא, לעורך־דין, לחברת ביטוח, לחברת הובלות, לבנק, לסוכן נסיעות, לחברת ספנות, לבית־חרושת, לבית־מלון, לבית־קולנוע, לתיאטרון, לקונסוליה, לשגרירות, לעיתון, לסוכנות ידיעות, לבית־חולים, לקופת־חולים, לבית־ספר, לגן־ילדים, לבית־יתומים, לבית־מחסה לנשים מוכות, לבית־מחסה לזקנים, לבית־מחסה לנוער, לבית־מחסה לנוער עובד, לבית־מחסה לנוער שוליה, לבית־מחסה לנוער עברייני, לבית־מחסה לנוער נודד, לבית־מחסה לנוער חולה, לבית־מחסה לנוער בריא, לבית־מחסה לנוער עני, לבית־מחסה לנוער עשיר, לבית־מחסה לנוער בינוני, לבית־מחסה לנוער גבוה, לבית־מחסה לנוער נמוך, לבית־מחסה לנוער שמן, לבית־מחסה לנוער רזה, לבית־מחסה לנוער יפה, לבית־מחסה לנוער מכוער, לבית־מחסה לנוער חכם, לבית־מחסה לנוער טיפש, לבית־מחסה לנוער עצלן, לבית־מחסה לנוער חרוץ, לבית־מחסה לנוער שקרן, לבית־מחסה לנוער דובר־אמת, לבית־מחסה לנוער גנב, לבית־מחסה לנוער שומר־חוק, לבית־מחסה לנוער עבריין, לבית־מחסה לנוער שוטר, לבית־מחסה לנוער פושע, לבית־מחסה לנוער קדוש, לבית־מחסה לנוער חוטא, לבית־מחסה לנוער צדיק, לבית־מחסה לנוער רשע, לבית־מחסה לנוער בינוני, לבית־מחסה לנוער גבוה, לבית־מחסה לנוער נמוך, לבית־מחסה לנוער שמן, לבית־מחסה לנוער רזה, לבית־מחסה לנוער יפה, לבית־מחסה לנוער מכוער, לבית־מחסה לנוער חכם, לבית־מחסה לנוער טיפש, לבית־מחסה לנוער עצלן, לבית־מחסה לנוער חרוץ, לבית־מחסה לנוער שקרן, לבית־מחסה לנוער דובר־אמת, לבית־מחסה לנוער גנב, לבית־מחסה לנוער שומר־חוק, לבית־מחסה לנוער עבריין, לבית־מחסה לנוער שוטר, לבית־מחסה לנוער פושע, לבית־מחסה לנוער קדוש, לבית־מחסה לנוער חוטא, לבית־מחסה לנוער צדיק, לבית־מחסה לנוער רשע.

(6.12.53)

על מזכירות לפחות לשמה נדרש בקיאות.

מבחן: אני מחליפה מסיד את המלים "משרה" ו"משרד" — מה הוא בדעתם המבקול?

מבר: זה פשוט מאוד: אני עובד במשרד — המשרד הוא מקום־העבודה; מבקשים ממנו למשרה של מזכיר — המשרה היא מקציד־העבודה. לכן אומרים, למשל: קבלתי משרה במשרד גדול.

משרה	(miss-ra) job, position	(5)	לשנה־שמונה
שני פנויה	(1)	(dar-ga) grade	דרגה
מבחן־מיון	(2)	(b'hee-na) examination, test	מבחינה
מסמר	(hess-ber) explanation	(ha-ga-sha) submission	הגשה
מתעניין	(3)	(m'oon-yan) interested	מעוניין
מועמד	(moo-a'mad) candidate	אני מקבילה	
דלתן	(dil-ha-lan) as follows	(taff-hood) task, assignment	מפקיד
מזכיר־מזכירה	(4)		

(1) (pa-nooy, p'noo-ya) vacant, open
(2) (m'an-yen, m'an-ye-net) interests
(3) (mit-bak-shot) needed, required
(4) (mankeer, mankeera) secretary (m., f.)
(5) (Beh-hat ha"it-to-noot) press office
(6) (a-noo mah-kee-fa) I interchange, I exchange

Directions For Deodorants

Is the use of anti-perspirants and deodorants harmful?

B. SCH., Haifa

ANTI-PERSPIRANT and deodorant preparations have to fulfil two tasks: to retard perspiration itself and to destroy its odour. Not all deodorants are anti-perspirants as well.

Reliable products are harmless if used under the arms and on the palm of the hands and on the feet. They might be harmful if the whole body were treated with them; for the body must have an adequate outlet for perspiration. In our climate the daily use of a good deodorant is essential.

Some excellent deodorants are made locally. It sometimes helps to change from one preparation to another, if you have used one brand for a long time. But remember that it is most important to follow the directions given with each bottle or jar.

We need a local institute of standards such as the "Good Housekeeping Institute" of Britain and the United States to place the seal of their objective approval on good products of this kind. *L. BISINGER*

NEW SOVIET LOOK

This new utility slack suit is proving a great hit with women in Moscow, who are now being encouraged to purchase clothes and brighten their appearance.
Express Photo

Five Families (Continued)

Professional Anglo-Saxon Family. Combined Income IL.470.

SOUTH Africans who settle in Israel invariably exchange a high standard of living for a lesser one here. But, few have had as difficult a time as one whom we shall call Jean Durban.

Wife of a talented engineer who left a secure position in South Africa to volunteer for the Israel army in 1948, Jean joined her husband here during the war, bringing with her their daughter Judith—aged two. The couple tried to live on Durban's army pay of IL.12 per month, with a rent-free room and three canteen meals provided by the army.

Lack of space for a child used to a day- and night-nursery and to a spacious garden, created problems, so Jean put Judith into a day-creche and took on a job — her first — in Jaffa, teaching new immigrant children English. In those days a teacher had to be also an amateur social worker and psychiatrist. Handling poor, half-starved and often maladjusted children helped Jean to forget her own problems.

Earning IL.40 per month, she continued to teach when they moved a year later into the charming newly-built three-and-half room flat in Northern Tel Aviv, in which they live now. At that time the war was not over yet; fighting was still going on in the Negev, and Israel was desperately short of everything, including building materials. People who moved into new homes in those days, accepted them gratefully without doors, windows, handles etc. Every time small quantities of these arrived to be handed out amongst the inhabitants of a new block of flats, housewives fought for the precious commodity. Jean, away teaching most of the day, could not participate in these battles, and therefore remained longest without windows, doors, electricity etc. Their home, still a heavy financial drain on their meagre resources, began to take shape with the arrival of their furniture from South Africa.

Then came a heavy blow. Judith became ill and Jean had to leave work. Her husband fresh from a discharge was offered an important position with a good salary, but out of patriotism, let it go for a job in a Government Department, badly in need of trained personnel. While Judith's sickness, mainly due to malnutrition, got no better, the Government, in financial difficulties, did not pay its servants for six months. To this day Jean shudders when she recalls these trying months. Used to servants from early childhood, she did all her housework, washed floors, stood in food queues, often without enough cash to pick up the entire ration, more meagre in those days than it ever was before or after.

Two Jobs

Now, her husband, a senior official, earns IL.290 per month, of which IL.230 are left after taxes. Judith is better and has a little brother, Dan. Jean is back at her old job — teaching, with a salary of IL.180 — IL.140 with taxes deducted. But the struggle to make ends meet goes on.

To continue with her teaching, Jean has to have a maid at IL.70 per month—for 6 hours daily. Even then, Jean, like most local teachers, gets no rest at all. She clothes and feeds the children and takes them to school and kindergarten before going to her own job. She takes them home on her return after 2 p.m., prepares the family tea and supper and attends to other household tasks. In the evenings, she settles down in her charming book-lined study-bedroom to mark her pupils' books and prepare her lessons for the next day. Shabbat—the proverbial day of rest is the hardest of all, with everybody home and no maid.

Higher prices and items like cocoa, rice, sugar and Nescafe (unavailable or scarce before) swell Jean's grocery bill, which used to be IL.32 and is now around IL.120. Like most housewives today, she is puzzled by what is called the "grey market." Considering Judith's previous malnutrition, it is difficult to resist some extra milk or eggs. "I wish we knew where we were — is it legal to buy these things or not?" she asks.

This is how the Durbans spend their IL.470:

Combined Income Tax	IL.100
Maid	70
Rent	25
Municipal Taxes	21
Electricity	12
Laundry	15
Groceries	120
Meat (including rationed chicken and unrationed sausages at IL.7 per kg).	10
Greengroceries	20
Milk (17 litres per week)	18
Kindergarten	15
School expenses, reduced for teacher-mother	1
Educational Tax reduced for teacher-mother	1
Insurance	14
Transport, doctors bills etc.	20
Presents (children's birthdays etc.)	6
	IL.448

This leaves only IL.2 for entertainment, holidays, clothes, houserepair and other incidental expenses. (A pair of children's shoes now costs IL.10). What would happen in case of sickness again? "I never think ahead," says Jean, "probably because I'm afraid to."

"But with your husband's qualifications you could get work anywhere in the world. Have you ever considered leaving?"

"There is still so much to be done here," said Jean, shocked.

NADIA LOURIE

Don't be Cheesed Off—Try These

By Devorah Emmet Vigoder

IT has been said that, sturdy Beduin have lived, loved and fought on a "bowl of cheese and some dates"! So potent is the protein power of cheese, worth far more in essential amino-acid value than any steak, chop or roast! This of course raises the eternal question of "whether we eat to live — or live to eat"? In any case, cheese is served widely with fruit in place of dessert or frequently as the final gourmet touch to a meal. But in Israel its use as an epicurean epilogue is somewhat extravagant—we would do better to use it as the *piece de resistance*. Let's consider some of the possibilities.

WELSH RAREBIT

Melt 2 tbsp. of margarine, blend in 2 tsp. of flour, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. dry mustard or 1 tbsp. of mustard paste and ½ tsp. Vitam. Gradually add 1 cup of beer. When mixture is smooth, cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick. Grate ½ kilo of Cheddar cheese (or another hard cheese) add to mixture. When the cheese of melted, beat one egg well and add. Cook 2 min. Serve hot on toast with a sprinkle or paprika. This serves 4.

CHEESE AND PEPPERS

Melt ½ cup of grated cheese in 2 tbsp. of margarine in the top of a double boiler. Add 2 tbsp. of chopped green pepper, salt and pepper to taste. Add paprika to taste, and 1 tbsp. of mustard paste. Serve on hot toast or macaroni shells. This is sharp and can be made quickly. Serves 2.

BAKED CHEESE

Boil ¼ kilo of macaroni shells in 2 litres of salted boiling water. Cook until tender, drain well in a colander and rinse with cold water. Grease a baking dish or wonderpot, place a layer of shells inside, and over them grate ½ cup of chese; add salt and pepper to taste, then half a cup of milk. Repeat shells and cheese, and top with half cup of breadcrumbs and ½ cup of grated cheese. Dot with margarine, sprinkle top with paprika. Bake about 30 minutes in a moderate oven or wonderpot until the top is browned.

CHEESE CASSEROLE
(made with stale bread slices)

Place halved bread sliced in a greased wonderpot or baking dish, top with ¼ kg. of thinly sliced or grated cheese. Place additional bread slices over the cheese. Beat one egg, add a little more than a cup of milk, salt and pepper and a dash of paprika. Pour mixture into baking dish or wonderpot, dot with margarine, sprinkle with paprika and a handful of breadcrumbs. Bake slowly for about 30 min. Serves 4—6.

CHEESE SOUFFLE

Melt 3 tbsp. margarine, blend in 3 tbsp. flour, salt and pepper to taste, 1 tsp. Vitam, and a dash of ketchup. Gradually add 1 cup of milk. Cook over hot water, stirring to keep from sticking to the pan. Add 2 cups of grated hard cheese. Beat the yolks of 2 eggs, add. Cool. Beat the whites of 3 eggs well, fold into mixture. Pour into a greased wonderpot or baking dish. Bake in a moderate oven for 1 hour. Serve immediately.

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Melt ¼ cup of grated cheese in 2 tbsp. of margarine in the top of a double boiler. Add 2 tbsp. of chopped green pepper, salt and pepper to taste. Add paprika to taste, and 1 tbsp. of mustard paste. Serve on hot toast or macaroni shells. This is sharp and can be made quickly. Serves 2.

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Cheese as a dessert is excellent. Try a COLOSSAL CHEESE CAKE.

Crust: Roll broken biscuits (about 200 grams) into fine crumbs. Blend the crumbs with ¼ cup of melted margarine. Mix with ¼ cup of sugar, 1 tsp. cinnamon, ½ tsp. allspice, half tsp. ginger and half tsp. cloves. Combine with crumbs. Press the crumbs into a baking dish or wonderpot (if possible a springform pan, otherwise service must be from the wonderpot—turning it upside down spoils the effect) leaving ⅓ cup of crumbs for top.

Filling: Mash 4 packets of Truva white rich cheese, mix until fluffy. Sift together 1 cup of sugar, 2 tbsp. flour, ¼ tsp. salt. Mix with cheese. Beat 3 egg yolks, add 1 tbsp. lemon juice, 1 tsp. grated lemon rind. Slowly add ½ cup of sour cream, half cup of milk. Cream together well, add 1 tsp. of vanilla and 1 tbsp. of marmalade (one of the yellow coloured). Add the whites of 3 eggs, well beaten. Pour into crumb-lined pan, sprinkle with remaining crumbs, bake for 1½ hours in a moderate oven. Cool.

QUICK CHEESE

Line a pie plate or tin with either a short pastry crust or rolled broken biscuits. Melt 4 tbsp. of margarine, mix it with 1 teacup of grated hard cheese, 1 teacup of rolled oats, salt and pepper to taste, dash of mustard. Sprinkle with grated cheese and bake for 20 minutes.

PINK CHEESE CAKE
(no baking)

Line a pyrex dish including the sides with whole "petit beurre" biscuits. Prepare a strawberry pudding from a pudding mix; cool. Mix two packets of the fat-white cheese (100 gram each) with a tablespoon of marmalade, 1 tablespoon lemon syrup, 1 tsp. vanilla. Whip pudding when cool and add the cheese mixture to it; beat until fluffy. Pour into dish. Chill. Serve with sweetened sour cream which has been whipped with 1 tsp. of vanilla added.

Stains and Brains

Dear Eliza,

A pity you have to waste so much of your useful (thank you) column in trying to be funny (sorry). Sometimes this makes you put the cart before the horse.

In an undeniably amusing (thank you) article on making angels' wings for a school play, you unfortunately inserted some dismally fragmentary (sorry) information on the removal of stains. To be useful, much more general information was required.

Here is this particular column as I think it should be written: (thank you and sorry).

Removing Stains

1. Deal with stains as soon as possible. If they are left, they penetrate, become set in the fibres and grow more and more difficult to remove.

2. USE THE SIMPLEST METHODS FIRST. Many stains can be removed merely with cold or hot water. If the mark seems to be greasy use a grease solvent such as petrol or carbon tetrachloride. Remember, however, that petrol is very inflammable and it is undesirable to inhale carbon tetrachloride (thank you.)

3. If solvents such as the above are not successful and the article is white, use bleaching methods. If the stain proves resistant, try potassium permanganate solution diluted with water, followed by hydrogen peroxide or oxalic acid.

4. Before attempting to remove marks from coloured or delicate materials carry out a preliminary test on an odd piece of the fabric whenever possible. You will then see whether the chemical to be used is likely to injure it.

5. When using acids, alkalis, or other chemicals dissolved in water, remember to rinse very thoroughly, for if certain chemicals are allowed to remain in fabrics they will rot them. Be particularly careful with bleaching powder and acid. Remember that strong caustic alkalis have a solvent action on wool and strong acids will actually dissolve silk, so use even mild alkalis cautiously for woollen articles, and if weak acids are used to remove stains from silk, rinse very carefully.

6. Do not always expect a stain to be removed on first treatment. Persevere, especially if the mark has been left for a long time.

7. For an unknown stain always try the simplest method of treatment first.

8. Some chemicals required for stain removal are extremely poisonous, so store them carefully out of reach of children.

Now, Eliza, your readers will understand the principles of stain removal. If they send clothes to be dry-cleaned they will understand how important it is to give the origin of particular stains, and they will know what they can expect from the cleaner in the way of successful removal.

When using permanganate of potash to remove a stain, use half a small teaspoonful to half a cup of water. Apply this solution immediately over the mark, using a glass or smooth wooden rod. After a second or two, rinse or blot away the solution with fresh water. The brown stain remaining can be removed by treatment with either hydrogen peroxide or oxalic acid. Use the former for silk, wool and delicate fabrics, diluting it three or four times with water.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE should be diluted with 4 or 5 times the amount of water when bought in the ordinary 20 volume strength.

OXALIC ACID should be diluted 1 part crystals with 5 or 6 parts of water.

BLEACHING POWDER should not be used for woollen, silk or coloured articles. But it can be used safely for white cottons and linens, provided that they are rinsed thoroughly afterwards. Make up in proportion of 6g. powder to 1 litre water. Strain thoroughly, rinse from all solid particles, and allow articles to soak for short time only. Rinse in several changes of water.

GREASE SOLVENTS include petrol or cleaning benzine, carbon tetrachloride and white spirit.

• • • •

"Ima," shrieked the six-year-old, rocketing into the room. "Come quick! We've spilled all the cocoa over Abba's white shirts."

To remove cocoa stains . . . sponge immediately with warm water to which a little borax has been added. *ELIZA*

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STATESMAN AND SCHOLAR

DON ISAAC ABRAVANEL, STATESMAN AND PHILOSOPHER. By B. Netanyahu.—The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, XII, 346 pp.

This is an admirable study of a very important and interesting subject. Don I. Abravanel, as the author has brought out with full clarity, is a commanding figure, statesman and thinker, and the book under review (which grew out of a doctoral thesis, presented to Dropsie College) has done him full justice in both capacities. After some excellent monographs on particular aspects of Isaac Abravanel's doctrine (by Jakob Guttmann, Isaak Heinemann, Leo Strauss, Fritz Baer, M. Z. Segal and others) here at last is a comprehensive study of this great figure.

The first part of the book tells the fascinating story of Abravanel's life against the background of Portuguese, Spanish and Italian contemporary history, the intricacies of which Mr. Netanyahu unfolds with the understanding of a born historian; in fact, the treatment of the historical background is so thorough that a number of lengthy paragraphs (for instance, pages 41 to 49) are entirely devoted to an analysis of the general political situation in Abravanel's days.

Don Isaac emerges from this biography (which we could wish to have been enriched by more quotations from the original documents) as the undisputed leader of Sephardic Jewry at the close of the Middle Ages and as a statesman who occupied a very distinguished post in the history of three countries.

Still, however eminent Abravanel might be as a Jewish leader and as financier and statesman at the service of six kings; however moving and interesting his life with its manifold vicissitudes, — far greater is his importance as a writer and thinker, and it is in the analysis of this aspect of Abravanel's activities that Mr. Netanyahu has made one of the most brilliant recent contributions to Jewish studies.

System of Thought

The biographer has succeeded in the extremely difficult task of gathering the manifold and heterogeneous utterances scattered over Abravanel's Biblical commentaries and philosophical, historical and religious treatises into a system. As this system unfolds, the reader is greatly impressed by its consistency, its inner logic; he becomes aware of the hitherto unsuspected fact that all the seemingly unconnected lines of thought which Abravanel pursued in his speculations converge into an historiosophic system which has something grandiose about it in spite of its oddity; the discovery of this consistent and original system is the great achievement of Mr. Netanyahu's work.

Abravanel's numerous writings fall under four headings. Interpretation of the Bible, history, political theory and Messianic speculation — are four main links of one chain of thought. The Biblical commentaries were intended to reveal that the Holy Scriptures are the source of true knowledge. History he viewed as a finite process planned and directed by God toward a final cataclysm which is needed to bring about the fulfilment of man's destiny through Redemption. A painstaking analysis led Abravanel to the conclusion that the only ideal form of government is theocracy. And finally, mystical speculations, combined with pessimistic but amazingly well-informed and penetrating scrutiny of contemporary events, both in the Occident and the Orient, convinced him that the end of the world and the redemption of mankind under the rule of the Messiah were imminent and that at some close date, 1573 at the very latest, the Messiah was bound to arrive.

The author's analysis of this quaint but impressive apocalyptic philosophy combines vast learning with lucid exposition and thus makes fascinating reading, for both scholar and layman. Versed not only in Jewish mediaeval philosophy, but also in the writings of the Fathers of the Church and in Scholasticism, Mr. Natanyahu has been able to discuss every topic of Abravanel's doctrine in the light of the teachings of practically all his relevant Jewish and Christian predecessors, thus frequently opening important new vistas on mediaeval Jewish philosophy. This synoptic exposition has, on the other hand, led to one of Netanyahu's most remarkable discoveries: Abravanel's spiritual affinity with the great Christian apocolyptic of his epoch, Savonarola.

Another important parallel is that between Isaac Abravanel and his son, Don Judah, better known as Leone Ebreo, the author of the enchanting "Dialogues of Love" (1535). Netanyahu's valuable list of philosophical parallels between the two Abravanels has greatly added to what Joaquim de Carvalho's and the present reviewer's books on Leone Ebreo have been able to establish in this respect. In a special study, one would indeed greatly wish to see Dr. Netanyahu treat this theme, as well as, *inter alia*, the question of Isaac Abravanel's influence on Christian thinkers, from Calvin and Hugo Grotius to Bayle, — a subject on which he offers many pertinent observations, crammed into an all-too-short paragraph of his last chapter.

Copious notes, an extensive bibliography and a full index conclude this brilliant volume.

By HIRAM PERI

SELECTED FICTION

THE DARK ANGEL. By Miki Waltari. Translated by N. Walford. Putnam, New York. 374 pp. $3.75.

Mr. Waltari has here attempted to paint the picture of an epoch of a great civilization, as in "The Egyptian." It is the story of the heroic stand made by the last Emperor of Constantinopole, Constantine, against the might of the Turk. The hero of the tale is John Angelos, a mystery man who is revealed as the rightful Emperor on the last page but one, and he it is who describes the siege of the city in a diary in which military and political detail is interwoven with the tale of John's strange passion for Anna Notaras, daughter of the sly and treacherous quisling-like Megadux.

The book reads well, it thrills in places, and the ruthless description of horrors, just as in Mr. Waltari's other historical novels, never approaches sadism or pornography. But he has not succeeded in bringing clarity into the course of his narrative, which is exceedingly confused by criss-cross loyalties and hostilities: Latins against Greeks, Genoese against Venetians, all these religious or racial factions intriguing now against the Emperor with the Sultan, now viceversa, with so much collaboration and plotting and counterplotting, much of it vague and secret, that the reader is unable to pick his way. Nor has Mr. Waltari made his historically correct personages into flesh and blood, their actions being determined neither by logic nor by passion. Briefly, you don't know where you are, and when you lay down the book you are richer only for some graphic idea of the conditions during the last days of Constantinopole.

The excellent translation deserves mention, as does the fact that the book has been near the top of the best-seller list for months—it is greatly to be feared that this distinction is due mainly to its outspokenness.

THE WHITEOAK BROTHERS. By Mazo de la Roche. Atlantic — Little, Brown, Boston, 307 pp. $3.75.

There are many people, usually critics, who assert that novels like the Jalna chronicles are not literature. In England especially there is a tendency to exclude anything that reads easily from the critics' Olympus. This reviewer disagrees with them.

The saga of four generations of Canadian land-owners and horsebreeders, a lively and amusing clan, is graphically told; the characters come alive, the countryside is beautifully described and the narrative holds you. In point of readability even this 13th volume scores.

It might be objected that there is a certain Victorian softness in both the characters and the events, though Renny and old Adeline are rugged enough. But though in our days neither family life nor the telling about it much resemble what Miss de la Roche sets before us, we must remember that Canada in the twenties of this century was socially much what America was in the nineties of the last. It is pleasant to read about those comfortable times and people in a polished if never brilliant style.

For Jalna fans be it stated that this part of the saga finds all the five grandsons still unmarried, though Piers is on the verge of betrothal to Pheasant Vaughan. Renny successfully wards off an attack on his bachelordom by an English visitor. And readers "who know not Joseph" may be sure that this volume is self-contained. Good entertainment.

PAULA ARNOLD

IGNACIO AGUIRRE: Portrait of Emiliano Zapata (linocut) From the current exhibition of Mexican Art at the Bezalel Museum, Jerusalem. (Lent by the Museo Nacional de Artes Plasticas, Mexico City).

HOW ITALIANS DEFIED NAZIS

LA CONDITION DES JUIFS EN FRANCE SOUS L'OCCUPATION ITALIENNE. By L. Poliakov. Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine, Paris. 174 pp. (Also in Yiddish, translated by Esther Starkstein).

Documents dealing with the fate of the Jews in Europe during the Second World War always make grim reading. The book under review, however, presents us with a series of documents found in the archives of the German *Sicherheitsdienst* (commonly known as "Gestapo") in Paris which are amusing in their way.

In November 1942, Axis troops entered the so-called "Free Vichy Zone", and the Italians were allotted eight *departements* in the South and South-East of France with Nice as their headquarters. The rest of France was under German control. To judge from the documents collected and commented upon by L. Poliakov (with an introduction by Senator J. Godard), the Germans had but one aim: the extermination of the Jews.

The efforts made by the Nazis to convert their Axis partners to anti-Semitism are grotesque. In a report addressed by a German diplomat to SS-Obersturmfuehrer Roethke, we read that for many years the German Embassy in Rome had been under strict orders from Berlin to avoid any steps which might lead to a deterioration of the relations between the two countries. "...It seems, therefore, impossible for the German Embassy to touch so hot an iron as the Jewish problem. The Italian Government is not interested in the question and it is useless to hope for any support from that quarter... The Italian Army is permeated with Jewish officers so that even from that side we cannot count for help..." The document concludes with the suggestion that the Fuehrer himself take up the question with Mussolini.

The Italians, however, were not completely indifferent to German pressure. Signor Lospinoso, a high-ranking Police officer, was appointed to deal with the Jewish problem in Italian-occupied France. Lospinoso hailed from a Southern Italian province where Jews are practically unknown. His first step was to appoint an adviser for Jewish affairs in the person of Angelo Donati, an Italian citizen residing in Nice, who as a Jew seemed especially qualified for this task. The infuriated Germans sent out desperate reports denouncing Lospinoso of incompetence and philo-Semitism. In a Freudian slip, in one of the documents his name is spelled LE SPINOZA.

Internment of Jews

The Italians invented all kinds of subterfuges in order to dodge German interference. Upon instruction from their German masters, Vichy Police ordered the internment of all Jews in the Italian zone. Here is the text of the Italian document rescinding that order:

"....The Italian C.I.C. has given orders that the internment of Jews planned by the French Authorities be prohibited. As a matter of fact, the Italian Government cannot permit that persons likely to spread anti-German and anti-Italian feelings be withdrawn from Italian surveillance..."

Yielding to German pressure, the Italians finally agreed to have the Jews in their zone interned. Here is a report from an SS-Sturmbannfuehrer to his Paris H.Q.:

"....I cannot help feeling that the Italians are putting up every possible obstacle in order to avoid assimilating their anti-Semitic measures to ours. The evacuation of the Jews from the coastal zone has started. It is, significant, however, that these Jews have been given the most famous mountain resorts as their forced residence. ....."

Other documents complain about the requisition by the Italians of the best hotels in those resorts in order to accommodate the "interned" Jews. In one document the Germans complain that "the Italian zone has become a Promised Land for the Jews."

Many documents deal with conflicts between the local French Police and the Italians over the Jewish problem. Herr Roethke's indignation over the fact that the Italians did not allow the stamping of identity and ration cards belonging to Jews with the discriminating "J" may easily be understood.

The Latin Way

The same Roethke accuses Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, later executed by order of his father-in-law Mussolini, of a pro-Jewish policy. "Ciano hails from Livorno, a Jewish stronghold in Italy, and for this reason he is so well-disposed towards the Jews", affirms Roethke who also complains about the Italians wanting to solve the Jewish question "in a Latin way as opposed to our German manner".

The best of these incidents is, in my opinion, contained in a "top secret" report of an interview between a senior official of the Vichy Government, in charge of Jewish Affairs, and the ineffable Signor Lospinoso: "... Lospinoso showed a complete ignorance of the functions of our Office and put a question to me which needs no comment: *he asked me whether my Minister and myself were Jews!*"

Unfortunately, the end of the story is not a happy one. In the confusion caused by the unexpected Italian armistice, only a few Jews succeeded in following the troops returning to Italy. The majority fell victims to German ferocity no longer tempered by Italian humanity.

POEMS OF DESPAIR

THE EARTH IS MY KEEPER. Poems and Meditations. By Harmon Eldridge.—Exposition Press, New York. 61 pp. $2.00.

Harmon Eldridge typifies the more thoughtful young person of today, disappointed, rebellious, searching in the chaos of the world for a meaning of life, but failing to find a satisfactory answer. Poems in free verse and short prose passages reminiscent of Biblical style, are his vehicle. But although some ideas and lines are good, the book does not rank high.

Most of the verses and passages are linked by ideas which follow each other by suggestion rather than by any pre-designed plan. They depict a world of confusion where people, born of chance, restlessly burn out their days with the destructive fire of their lust for money, pleasure and power, and also for war. "All is vanity," the cry of the contemporary young writer, is a governing theme, punctuated by flashes of sympathy, of joy in beauty, and of religious sentiment. Here and there a novel way of ironical expression is achieved, but all too often clichés appear, such as 'I was an actor on the stage of life."

There are not a few good lines, but his despair is not abysmal, his faith not steadfast, and his disillusionments are luke-warm — a kind of mental shuffling around in carpet slippers. Yet, his sincerity impresses.

The final lines sum up the author's indecision:

But I'll try as I wander
To e'er do my best.

Once again we are left to wonder when time will feed its poets with the sap of sanity and hope and delight that they might blossom out in warmth and beauty.

J.L.

Tagore in Hebrew

TZIPOREI NOD (Stray Birds). By Rabindranath Tagore. Transl. Puah Shalev-Toren.—Tavneh, Tel Aviv. 64 pp.

Attractively produced by the Merkaz Press, Jerusalem, and decorated by the translator herself, this little book is as pleasant to look at as to read. We are so used to associate the great Indian's prose and verse with moral reflections that this selection of brief poems with their appealing reaction to nature comes almost as a surprise.

In her Hebrew translation from Tagore's own English version, Mrs. Shalev-Toren, whose well-written introduction reveals her thorough acquaintance with his writings, has caught much of the atmosphere and fleeting beauty of the original. After this achievement, one wishes she would try her poetic empathy on Chinese verse as well.

Pl.

English Books and Plays

THIS strange winter continues, after one patch of bitter, snowy cold, more mild than most autumns. The bulbs, completely deceived, are sending up green shoots two months too early, and everyone is afraid a biting frost will soon come and spoil them. Eggs are cheaper than they were when rationed and much more plentiful — the hens, like the hyacinths, being deceived by this false spring. Books are just as plentiful but, unfortunately, get dearer and dearer. If supply governed their price they would be among the least expensive items on the market. As it is, the writer is underpaid but publishers manage to live very well. Writers, indeed, are the slave labour of literature; it is the managerial class — the vast non-creative hordes who live on top of literature — who get the profits.

I suppose it was always the same. It is writers, not publishers, who die young. An important book of the moment follows the life of one of England's finest and most promising poets, John Keats, who died at the age of 26. The son of an ostler, who married his master's daughter, Keats bore no resemblance to his parents. He is the eternal proof that genius knows no antecedents.

Poet's Enchanted Year

This remarkable young man with his brilliant red-gold hair, his fierce spirit and wonderful poetic gift, became a 'dresser' at Guy's Hospital when he was 21, but that did not last long. His poetry was already being recognized and he had made the acquaintance of such famous figures as Byron and Shelley. His period of fame was short. Before he was 24 he had, while nursing his brother Tom, contracted tuberculosis of the lungs and within 17 months he was dead.

Mr. Robert Gittings' book "The Living Year" (Heinemann, 16/—) covers Keats' 23rd year which, the author tells us, was the most vital in the poet's life. In that year Keats published 'The Eve of St. Agnes' and the two great fragments of 'Hyperion' and 'The Fall of Hyperion,' and several of his finest short poems and sonnets. It was also in that year that his brother died of consumption and he himself contracted the disease. The first time he spat blood he said to a friend "I know the colour of that blood; it is arterial blood... that drop of blood is my death warrant — I must die." His brilliant and unfortunate friend Robert Haydon the painter, journeyed with him to seek the sun in Italy. They planned to stay in Naples but Keats never got so far.

In the famous house beside the Spanish Steps in Rome, now a Keats and Shelley Museum, the young poet died in the arms of his friend. He is buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome where Haydon and Shelley also lie. Mr. Gittings, concentrating on Keats' 23rd year, seeks to prove that the chief source of the poet's inspiration was not so much Fanny Brawne, with whom he is ever associated in our thoughts, as a new love — 'the beautiful Mrs. Jones,' to whom it is possible the 'Bright Star' sonnet was written.

Mr. Gittings' discoveries are of great interest to the student and the book is valuable in recalling to us the brief, enchanted life of one of the great lyric poets of all time.

Cautious Essayist

How different was the life of Joseph Addison which Mr. Peter Smithers records in an expensive book ("The Life of Joseph Addison," O.U.P., 25/). There is no brilliance, no charm, no human warmth about Addison whose essays set a standard of correct prose 'for most English men and women for two centuries.'

Addison is little read now, except by students, and it is hard to feel much love for the careful, cautious, pompous essayist who was known as 'a tim'rous foe and a suspicious friend.' It is also said that he would lend money to friends in need for the sake of the effect produced but would not hesitate to distrain on their property if the money were not repaid. One feels him inhuman and Mr Smithers does little to enliven his subject.

As playwright and actor Mr. Emlyn Williams is almost always successful, but his new play "Someone Waiting" is not quite as good as usual.

There is something cold and unsympathetic about this story of the father of a boy, wrongfully hanged for murder, who plans revenge on the real murderer. The part, though Mr. Williams must have written it for himself, is too muted for him and disappoints his 'fans.' His plot against the real murderer lead: to great tension in the last act, but the final scene has something absurd about it. It is rather a relief to get the whole thing over.

Miss Agatha Christie, who must have made more money than any other English writer, creates equal tension and terminates with equal absurdity in her new play "Vitness For The Prosecution." In this an exciting trial for murder is followed by an unexpected ending so strained that one begins to fear writers of detective fiction are really at their wit's end to keep their public guessing.

LONDON LETTER
By Olivia Manning

Lin Yutang's Return

Dr. Lin Yutang is changing the way of life he has followed for the past 25 years to accept the chancellorship of the Chinese University at Singapore. He told a United Press correspondent that he is looking forward to returning to the Far East.

"One thing that attracts me," he said, "is a secret hankering to go back to the Orient, walk in Chinese streets, see Chinese shops, and if custom permits, to dress as briefly as possible and discard the tie and collar which have bothered and smothered me while I've been abroad."

Lin Yutang stated that he has certain ideas about college education that he is going to carry out when he arrives in Singapore. "The future stability and prosperity of Malaya can be built on only one foundation — the cooperation of all peoples who make Malaya their home," he declared. He said that he would not tolerate any partisanship in the University and that no party will be allowed. "Partisans are invited to found their own college if they wish — with their own money," he added.

Turning to the aims of education as he sees them, Lin Yutang said "Chinese and English ideas agree, I think, on emphasis and development of character — a vague word, but we know what it means. A college education is a preparation for a successful life — again a vain phrase, if we know what success in life means."

Lin Yutang stated that the University would commence taking students in the autumn of 1955. When he arrives in Singapore he will begin choosing a faculty and gathering a library for the University, which still is under construction.

THOMAS MANN FOR YOUTH ALIYA

Thomas Mann has dedicated to Youth Aliya the manuscript of his new novel "Die Betrogene." The volume has now been published in Switzerland in a facsimile edition, a number of copies of which are available in local bookshops. The illusion of Mann's original handwriting is perfect, but only the author himself and his secretary would be able to decipher the text, and admirers of Thomas Mann will only be able to enjoy its contents when printed copies of the book reach Israel. Then, no doubt, the comparison of the first handwritten version with the finished book will give a fascinating idea of Mann's method of creation.

TA.F.M.

Round The Bookshops

Hebrew ....

The Scottsboro trial was an important affair in American history not so long ago and a detailed exposé of the alleged crime and the fate of those implicated is set out in "Hakushi Mi'Scottsboro (Alabama)" (The Negro From Scottsboro, Ktavim, IL.2.600) by Earl Conrad and Heywood Patterson, translated from the English by S. Schnitzer.

Patterson was thrice sentenced to death and after his fourth appeal was sent to serve a 75-year sentence in a southern prison. The present book deals mainly with the inhuman conditions in southern states prisons.

When and how do men "find themselves?" According to "Golim Y'dué Shem" (Famous Exiles, Idit, IL.3.500), edited by Emil Ludwig, it seems that their greatness emerges only once they are banished from their mother country, witness the cases of Garibaldi and Voltaire, Hainrich and Masaryk, and Vladimir Jabotinsky, a few among those dealt with in this volume.

Selected French stories, containing examples of the best writers in that field, make up "Mivhar Hasippur Hatzarfati" (Hadar, IL.3.500) edited by Arbert Stara and Shlomo Sakolsky.

Chekhov and Balzac

Carmi and Naor have produced Anton Chekhov's "Hamoreh L'safrut" (Teacher of Literature, IL.3.500) by that master of Russian prose whose influence on art and letters both within Russia and abroad is undisputed. The book which contains a variety of tales, was translated by A. Aviram, Honoré de Balzac's "Hasonim" (Enemies, Idit, IL.2.800) translated from the French by Eliyahu Maitus, is an historical novel dealing with the final phases of the civil war following the French Revolution in which a band of farmers, incited by the Royalists, march against the new-born republic.

Yosef Arikha, holder of the Ramat Gan Municipality Literary Award, has published "Sippurim" (Stories, Tversky, IL.3.250 which, compositely, indicate the rank he holds in modern Hebrew literature. The memory of the late Moshe Smilansky is recalled by a four-volume boxed set of "Mishpahat Ha'adama" (The Family of the Soil, Am Oved, IL.8.500) while Hanna Chizik, the woman pioneer who died in 1952, is reflected in her letters and in writings about her in "Ahat Harishonot" (One of the First, Am Oved, IL.1-); the book is edited by Bracha Habas.

M.H.

... and Foreign

For readers anxious to get their money's worth, the week has been fruitful indeed in anthologies which can be enjoyed again and again over the years. Perhaps best is the Esquire Treasury (Simon & Schuster, IL.7.500), a collection of the finest stories, articles, cartoons and pictures published over the last 20 years in America's magazine for men. Contributors include writers of the calibre of Hemingway and Fitzgerald, and the selections are by no means hoary anthology material. By contrast with the American wit contained in this volume, we have "Best Humour from Punch" (World, IL.4.435) —the name is enough to recommend it. Then there is a reissue of Guerney's Treasury of Russian Literature (Vanguard, IL.7.500), one of the finest anthologies I have ever seen, indeed a library in one volume.

Maugham and Holmes

The best of the specific anthologies is a Maugham Reader (Garden City, IL.4.350), although the novel selected (The Painted Veil) is not one of his best, and many of the stories are much published. But readers not in possession of Maugham's works will certainly enrich their libraries by this comparatively cheap purchase. A Complete Sherlock Holmes (Garden City, IL.6.200) will be welcomed by the maestro's devotees, though this writer prefers Perry Mason and Hercule Poirot.

Reprints

A reprint well worth buying is Andre Gide's "Two Symphonies" (Knopf, IL.3.750). The second of these, the Pastoral Symphony, a tale of a girl reclaimed by a preacher from poverty and blindness for despair and tragedy, is one of the most haunting and effective stories which I have ever read.

Among the moderns I strongly recommend a collection of 20 short stories, "Some Faces in the Crowd" (Random, IL.3.750), by Budd Schulberg, one of the best of the modern Americans, author of "What Makes Sammy Run" and "The Disenchanted."

For readers who dislike the harsh American idiom and enjoy the precise language, subtle thought, delicate imagery and complete lack of interesting content of the present English *literati*, we have received the American edition of Rosamond Lehmann's "Echoing Grove" (Harcourt, Brace IL.4.900). It is depressing to see how much good writing Miss Lehmann wastes on tiresome material.

Rumer Godden's beautifully named book about Kashmir, "Kingfishers Catch Fire" (Viking, IL.4.375) is also finely written, but slow; one feels that a much more stimulating story could have been wrought out of the extraordinary background. The mighty Himalayas become sedate and domesticated under Miss Godden's housekeeping pen. To borrow Roy Campbell's epigram — surely even Kipling's imperial excesses were preferable?

P.G.

Publications Received

Speight, R., George Eliot. Barker, London.
Hosain A., Phoenix Fled. Chatto & Windus, London.
The Haggadah of Gershon Cohen (Pesagim 5287/1527). Sinai, Tel Aviv.
Bentwich, N., The Rescue and Achievement of Refugee Scholars. Introd. by Lord Beveridge. Nijhoff, The Hague.
Goodhart, A.L., The Spirit of the English Law. Magnes — University Press, Jerusalem.
Ministry of Agriculture, Bulletins No. 5 — 8: Komarovsky, E., A Comparative Study of the Phytoplankton, etc. — Furnestin, M.—L., Sur Quelques Chaetognates d'Israel. — Wirszubski, A. On the Biology of the Red Mullet. — Ben-Tuvia, A., Mediterranean Fishes of Israel.

HEBREW

Brentano, F., Al Reshit Hahakarah Hamusrit (Vom Ursprung Sittlicher Erkenntnis). Magnes — University Press, Jerusalem.
Unna, Y., Rabbi Moshe Ben Nahman (Biography). Kiryat Sefer, Jerusalem.

Life and Letters

English Writers

The British Council and the National Book League continue to earn our gratitude with their admirable series "Writers and their Work" (Longmans, two sh. each). The latest additions that have reached us are Nos. 40 to 42: H.G. Wells, by Montgomery Belgion; Joyce Cary, by Walter Allen; and R.G. Collingwood, by E.W.F. Tomlin. Within their compass of 30 to 40 pages, including portraits and selected bibliographies, they are perfect introductions to the life and work of the authors.

Children's Book Success

Many millions of copies of "Heidi," Johanna Spyri's story of a little Swiss girl, have been sold in America since it appeared there for the first time in 1884. First published in German in 1880, it ran through 13 European editions in 10 years. The publishers of one of the many American editions report that they alone have sold 1,950,000 copies since 1939. Lazar Wechsler's film which last year won a prize at Venice, has still further boosted sales which seem to outstrip those of all other classics among children's books.

Chess

FEBRUARY 12, 1954

Problem No. 720
J.C. NOBRA, Argentine
Specially Composed for The Jerusalem Post

Kf5; Qe8, Bd1; Kd7; Pa4, b5, c6. (7)
Ka5; Pa6, c7. (3)
White mates in Three

Problem No. 721
Robert DARVAS, Budapest
Xmas Problem

Kd1: Be6, Rb2; Pc2, f2, g3, h5. (7)
Kd4; Rb1; Pf3, g4, h6, h7. (6)
Helpmate in Four (With set-play)

SOLVING CONTEST
(Problems 716-752)

Maximum: 0-6-2-8-3-8-2/35. Fusher 35; Beori, Herzog 34; Jakob, Redlich, Wolf 33; Uri Grunblatt 32; Bro 31; Birer, Grasts, Spitzer 16; Gruenfeld 13; Cohen 12; Ruppin 11; Bezefreund 9; A. Grinblatt 7; Selahy 5; Hillel 2. Late points: Cohen — No.767—4 pts. No. 770: Bezefreund, Bro, Cohen, Jakob, Redlich, Selahy, Spitzer—3 pts. Abragam—No. 774—4 pts.

SOLVERS & REMARKS. Messrs. Beori and U. Grinblatt have submitted the solution of the problem by O. Kuntze published on 20.11: 1.Qe3? 1.-Q:g3 2.Kted4; 1.-hg3 2. Kb4d4; 1.-Kf5 2.R:f7+; 1.R:h5? Qe3! No. 770: Cook 1.Qe3! A64 Bl. Book on cd. No. 773: 1.Q:f4? Rxc5! No. 775: Cook 1.f5. No. 776: Cook 1.Be7, 1.Qe3+. Rav Tfo: No. Wolf pointed out: Cooks offer no solution; 1.Qd1! No. 781: Cook 1.R:g4 2.Rh3 2.e8 3.Rh6+! 2.-K:e8 3.Rd4. No. 782: 1.Qd3? Kt: e4!

ENDGAMES (Nos. 65-69): Maximum: 20. Fusher, Redlich 18; Birer 14; Bro, Selahy 1

Notes. Solutions to the endgame published on 20.11 were submitted by Messrs Beori, Birer, U. Grinblatt and Retter: 1.Be5 Q any 2.B:g7 3.Qh5. No. 66: Misprinted. No. 68. No solver pointed out Black's fine answer to 4.Re1 Rb1! 5.R:f1? Bh2+.

In a return match between the Post workers and Rishon le-Zion, the former won by 5½: 4½. The first match was a draw, 5:5.

GAME No. 490

White: Averbuch Black: Smyslov
(Candidates' Tournament, 1953)

1.e4 c5 2.Kf3 Kc6 3.Bb5 a6 4.Ba4 Kf6 5.0-0 Be7 6.Re1 b5 7.Bb3 d6 8.c3 0-0 9.h3 Ke8 10.Be2 c5 11.d4 Qc7 12.Kbd2 Bd7 13.Kf1 Rfe8 14.Ke3 Bf8 15.Bg5 g6 16.Re1 Kc6 17.d:c5 d:c 18.Kh2 Rad8 19.Qf1 Bg7 20.Red1 Be8 21.Bb1 Qe7 22.Kthg4 Kt: g4 23.K:g4 Kte5 24.b3 Kc6 25.Bc2 R:d1+ 26.Q:d1 Rd8 27.Qf3 Rd7 28.Rd1 b4 29.R:d7 B:d7 30. Kfe4+ B:e4 31.B:h6 h:c 32.Q:c6 Kd4 - draw agreed.

International Composing Tourney: "DE MAASBODE" (one of the most famous Dutch chess columns) announces a tourney for all orthodox originals (i.e. non fairy) published in 1954. Entries or diagrams, maximum two, with solution, name and address, to P.A. Koenraadt, Huize St. Bernardus, Sassenheim, Holland, before 1.10.54.

Stamp of the Week

Coal, steel ... wealth. They all belong to the Saar, a tiny strip of borderland between Germany and France and the subject of dispute between their governments and peoples.

Do you remember back in 1936 when Hitler opened up all his propaganda guns, and the Saar voted overwhelmingly that it wanted to return to Germany?

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It is fitting that this new stamp should show the busy factories and coal-lifting gear of this industrial land. The stamp is perforated 13½; printed in photogravure and costs 6d. in London.

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